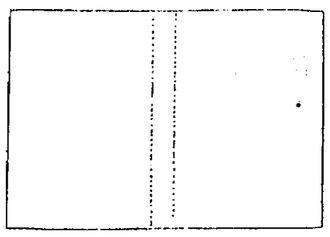
INDUSTRY & MECHANICS

AMATEUR BOOK-BINDING.

Way In Which Magazines May Be Preserved in Permanent Form.

With the aid of a little common sense and some very ordinary tools and materials, such as paste and brush, glue, brown holland or cretonne, or colored linen, or black calico, some large and long sewing needles, strong thread, sheets of paper and card, very serviceable volumes may be made even of those that have long passed their prime.

Place the cardboard on the table, outer side uppermost, and rule off with a pencil the space that is to be allowed down the center for the back, or hinges, of the volume. This must be done with careful measurement, so that it is quite true and accurate. See that there is an equal space between each line (Diagram 1), and when this is done draw a penknife down the pencilled lines. The knife must only score the card, not cut it through. Procure a strip of linen, or holland, 12 inches deep and two and a half inches wide, and, with a mixture of glue and paste, stick this over the scored portion of the card to strengthen the hinge. Let it dry, then turn the superfluous material at each end over into the inside of the cover and paste it down thoroughly. Once more leave it to dry, and



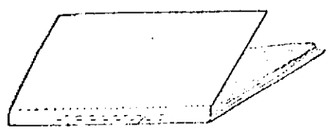
1.—A Cardboard Cover.

In the meantime prepare the magazines or book for the binding.

Next, take two double sheets of plain and moderately thick white paper. They must be folded like sheets of letter-paper, but must be exactly the size of the pages that are to be bound. With a small brush run a line of paste down the fold and place one sheet against the first, the other against the last page of the magazine or book to be bound. The use of these fly-leaves will be seen later on.

When all the details are dry and quite set, thread one of the long, large needles with strong cotton or linen thread, and place the center of the middle sheets of the magazine down the exact center of the hinge or back of the inside of the cover, which at this stage will appear as in our second illustration.

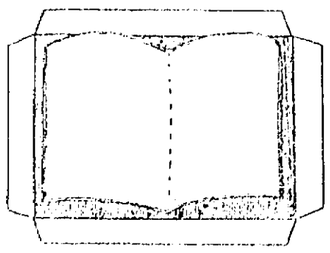
Make neat, strong stitches, not necessarily of very small size, through the middle of all the sheets of the sec-



2.—Sewing the Leaves Into Cover.

tion (see diagram 2). See that the needle, after having made the last stitch, is outside the binding. Sew in all the following sheets in the same way, taking them first towards the beginning then towards the end of the pamphlets. (It will be remembered that a beginning was made in the middle of the numbers.)

The material for the ornamental cover may be made ready. It must be cut about two inches larger than the cardboard case in every direction. The best way of measuring is to spread the material out on the table and to lay the book open upon it. The outer surface of the cardboard cover already made should be thinly spread with paste. This cement should be allowed to get partly dry before the linen is laid upon it. This must be thoroughly smoothed down with the hands and left to dry entirely before the raw edges are turned over to the wrong side, where the card must be



3.—Diagram Showing Shape of Outer Cover.

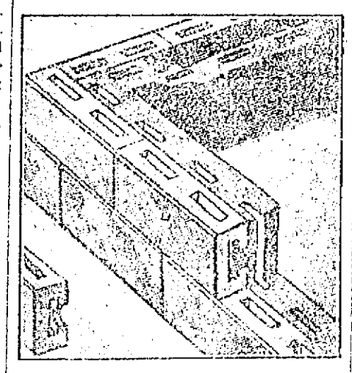
spread with glue ready to receive. If the stitches have not been taken too near the top and bottom edges of the cover in sewing the loose sheets into their places the linen can be pushed down behind them at the top and bottom, and therefore will not need to be cut away from the hinge. At the corners the material must be neatly folded in and as much as possible of it superfluity removed in order that it may set flatly and smoothly (Diagram 3).

Lastly, one of the white pages that were added to the magazines before the sewing was done must be fastened down to each cover by way of a lining. It is advisable to spread the paste for this upon the cover, not upon the paper itself.

IMPROVED CONCRETE WALL.

Construction Which Will Prevent Penetration of Dampness.

As concrete absorbs moisture as readily as brick, it is obvious that dampness will penetrate a solid concrete wall and appear as beads or sweat on the plastering. For this reason concrete building blocks are formed with air spaces, but this does not entirely remedy the defect, because certain sections of the block which divide the air spaces form a solid mass extending from the outer to the inner side of the block, permitting the mois-



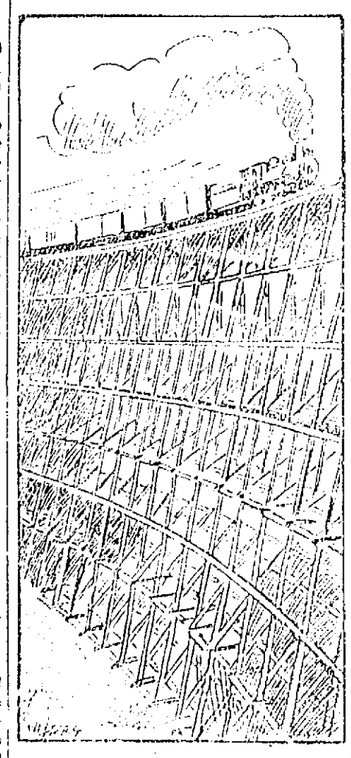
An Improved Wall Construction.

ture to percolate unobstructed to the inner surface. To overcome this, as well as other difficulties generally encountered, Mr. John G. von Hofe, has invented a new type of hollow building block and a new form of wall construction, which the Scientific American illustrates in the accompanying engravings—a veneer of hollow blocks bonded to an air-spaced monolith mass. The block is narrow, being adapted to be used as an ornamental veneer for a continuous concrete wall. A recess is molded in the end of each block with a semicircular opening in the rear wall, and when two blocks are placed end to end, the adjacent recesses form a chamber, to which access is provided at the rear through a circular port formed by the two adjacent openings. This chamber being larger than the port serves as an undercut cavity or T-shaped lock. In constructing the wall the veneer blocks are set up in courses which break joints in the usual manner, and the concrete is poured in between them and a temporary backing. The material flows into the undercut cavities, securely bonding the blocks to the concrete wall. Each block is formed with air spaces, which register with similar spaces in the courses above and below, so that continuous vertical air passages are formed throughout the wall. The concrete wall is also poured to form air passages back of each joint in the veneering, so that moisture seeping through the joint will be arrested by the air space. The invention can be applied to face brick, terra cotta, or cement blocks, and the face of the blocks can be molded to represent cut or rough stone, or any other desired pattern. The system may be employed on the tallest reinforced concrete structure, eliminating the expense of forming front panels for the face of the wall, while plain or ornamental designs can be molded at a cost only a trifle over that of the concrete displaced by the blocks.

BUILT ALL OF TIMBER.

The Great Trestle Bridge on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

A massive wooden trestle which carries the track of the Esquimalt



Trestle 195 Feet High.

and Nanaimo railway over the Niagara canyon in Vancouver Island, B. C., is 585 feet long, and the rails are 195 feet above the water. The trestle, which contains about three-quarters of a million feet of timber, says Railway and Locomotive Engineering, was built when timber was cheaper and steel bridges not so much in use. The wooden bridge and the wooden trestle are purely American products, although invented by Leonardo da Vinci in the sixteenth century.

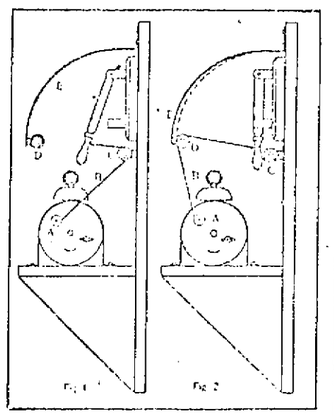
THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

AUTOMATIC TIME SWITCH.

Can Be Used to Open or Close the Circuit.

This device can be used to either open or close the circuit at any desired time. An alarm clock is firmly fastened to a wooden bracket and provided with a small wood or metal drum, A, to which is fastened a cord, B. The other end of the cord is tied to the switch handle so that when the alarm goes off the switch is either opened or closed, depending on whether the cord is passed over pulley C or pulley D.

When the cord is passed over pulley C, as shown in Fig. 1, the circuit will be closed when the alarm goes off, but if it is passed over D the circuit will be opened. Pulley D is fastened to a piece of spring steel, E, which in operation is bent, as shown by the



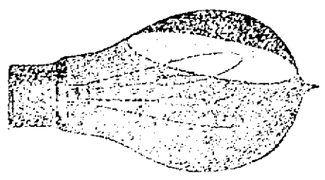
Will Open or Close Circuit as Desired.

dotted lines, thus, explains Popular Mechanics, causing the switch to snap open quickly and prevent forming an arc.

IMPROVING ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Cheap But Good Reflector for Incandescent Lamp.

A very good reflector for electric light bulbs, lacking in globes, lamp chimneys, etc., it may be followed. With pen and ink draw out a circle on the bulb or chimney the size of the re-



Aluminum Lacquer Reflector.

flecting surface desired. Then give this section of the bulb two coats of aluminum lacquer or aluminum enamel. Do the coating while the lamp is lighted, so as to get the coating on evenly. To draw a circle on glass with a pen compass, paste a small piece of cardboard on the glass and push the center point of the compass into the cardboard.

NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Instrument Which Receives and Delivers Messages at Long Range.

The latest time-saving addition to business system is a little instrument which enables the head of a business or department to converse with one or all of his subordinate officers in an ordinary tone of voice, in any part of his office, and without holding the apparatus to his ear or mouth. Their replies will come to him in like fashion, so that the whole conversation will be just the same as if all parties were talking together in one room. If the manager wishes to communicate with one person only, he can easily make it impossible for anyone else to overhear, and if he wishes to keep the replies secret from someone in his own office, there is a receiver which he can use in the ordinary way.

Poulson Wireless Progressing.

Vlademir Poulson, the Danish inventor, expects soon to establish wireless communication across the Atlantic from Denmark to America. He has erected a station a few miles from Copenhagen and an American station will be completed in a few weeks. His system is based on "singing" electric waves which, he says, have inexhaustible power, where the spark system loses energy over long distances. Mr. Poulson first perfected his system for a distance of 40 miles, increasing it to 190, 380 and 760 miles; now he declares that he can operate over greater distances than the Atlantic's breadth.

Wireless Station on Airship.

The possibilities and practical utility of wireless telegraphy in aerial navigation will be thoroughly investigated aboard Count Zeppelin's airship this summer. A wireless station has been installed on the craft, in which, instead of extending upward as in other stations, the receiver extends downward, consisting of a bronze wire 200 feet long. Power from the airship's two 80 hp. motors works the transmitter, which is capable of sending messages 150 miles.

Nitrogen Gas.

The use of nitrogen gas has been tried in France for inflating tires.

POWER OF ELECTRICITY.

Railways of the World to Be Operated By This Irresistible Force.

Electricity now completely dominates the urban railway systems of America and Europe, and is invading with irresistible force that of suburban and interurban railroads to such an extent that it would be difficult to enumerate them even in the United States.

The systems which reach out from Boston, with connections which extend 40, 50 and even 100 miles, are only a sample of the wonderful development of the last 15 years, while the projects for future means of transportation in New England are so comprehensive as to exclude the use of steam by all the companies which operate transportation lines for passengers and freight within a radii of 50 miles at least from all large centers of population.

A single line, from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, a distance of 120 miles, already enjoys a large traffic in both freight and passengers, and the New York Central railroad company proposes to at once instal electricity in place of steam to a distance of 40 miles in all its vast system radiating from New York city.

In Europe one of the longest electric lines is from Liverpool to Southport, although many projects of even more gigantic proportions are under way throughout England.

Most of these lines are in regions where there are not sufficient waterfalls from which to generate power. But where there are waterfalls—the surest, easiest and most economical source of energy in the world—there is no reason why the electric engine may not supersede steam entirely while it seems positive that a great region which has no railroads would, if lines were to be built, adopt the electric system, even though there were no water power, and having that, would not hesitate in the choice.

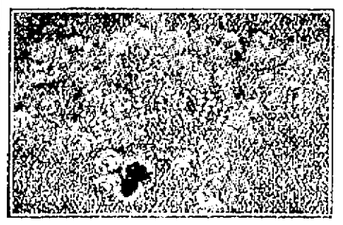
The Italian government, in conjunction with the railroads, has been carrying on successful experiments and extending the use of electricity for nearly ten years, and now a line is being fitted up from Rome to Civita-Castellana.

The governments of Norway and Sweden are already occupied with the application of electricity to the larger lines; France is equipping roads with it as fast as possible, and being outdone by Germany; Switzerland is adopting it as rapidly as possible; Spain has awakened to the importance of electric railways, and is about to build one nearly 100 miles long; Mexico has just equipped one of over 100 miles, and the United States has many which are still larger. Even in Colombia, where there are practically no railroads, the most prominent engineers, in consultation with Pres Reyes, are contemplating the utilization of the vast torrents now plunging to waste from the precipitous mountains, to operate new railroads which they declare will be "the wonder of the world."

ELECTRIC BOUQUET.

A Novelty Which is Proving Very Popular.

A pleasing electric novelty which any electrician can easily make is the electric bouquet. The idea is suited to many occasions, such as receptions, weddings and presentations. In a large bouquet or design of natural flowers are placed small incandescent lamps, either white or colored, arranged in the form of letters to pro-



The Electric Bouquet.

duce either initials or words. For example, says Popular Mechanics, on the recent occasion of a reception given by his employes to their manager on his return from a long absence a mammoth bouquet of roses was presented to him, in the middle of which glowing in soft colors was the word "Welcome." Current was taken from a wall bracket through a flexible cord 20 feet long, which permitted the bouquet to be carried about the room.

Moving Pictures of the Heart.

By the use of X-rays and the cinematograph, an apparatus for repeatedly photographing moving objects at very brief intervals, scientists have succeeded in photographing movements of internal organs like the heart and lungs. These moving pictures when reproduced on a screen are of great assistance to medical men.

Hydraulic Sluicing.

Hydraulic sluicing is being employed at Seattle, Wash., for the removal of a large hill in the residential section of the city. The material consists principally of blue clay, which is exceedingly tenacious and hard to move, but is easily handled by a six-inch giant nozzle at 120-pound pressure hydraulic. The supply of water is taken from Puget Sound, some 2,500 feet distant.

Steal Telephone Wire.

A gang of expert thieves stripped telephone poles of wire for a distance of three blocks in Chicago, recently, and secured in all about 600 pounds of copper.

Object Was Not Purchase.

Managers and clerks in large department stores of necessity have to deal with all classes of people, and they often have most amusing experiences, owing to the peculiarities of their customers, says the Philadelphia Record. While waiting for an exchange at the silk counter in a Market street establishment a clerk told a West Philadelphia shopper a story which she has since been circulating among her circle of friends. "An uptown customer," the clerk said, "last week had six yards of a most expensive silk sent C. O. D. The next day the package was returned to us and upon it was written: 'Returned. I was only teaching my daughter how to shop.'"

After the Entertainment.

"She has a magnificent flat," said one, "but it is badly arranged. The parlor is too far from the dining room." "The wall paper is beautiful," remarked another, "but the pictures are abominable. It is a pity to ruin beautiful walls." "She has a lot of elegantly bound books," said still another, "but I'll be willing to wager a five that none of the leaves are cut." "In other words," said the man who looks on, "she has been awfully good to us. She has taken pains to entertain us. Let us roast her."

One Way to Collect.

"What a lovely collection of odd cups!" exclaimed a guest, peering into the china cabinet. "Did it take you long to get so many?" "Oh, no," said the hostess; "those are samples of the sets we have had in the last two years."

Food for Household Pets.

The coarser parts of meat are much better for dog pets than the better part of the steak. A dog should not be allowed to eat chicken or mutton chops, as the bones of both splinter and are bad for him.

Let Babies Amuse Themselves.

Over entertainment is exceedingly harmful to babies. They will be less nervous and more healthy if left to amuse themselves more than they usually are.

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10 Cent Cigar
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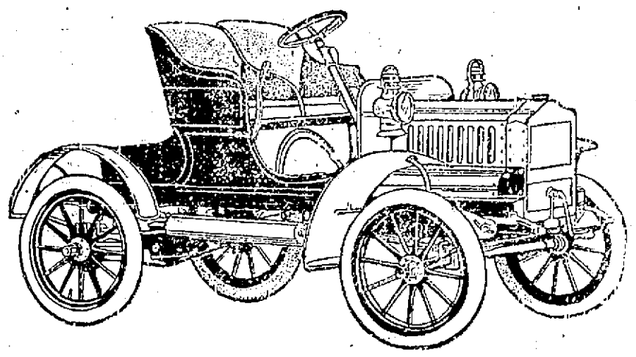

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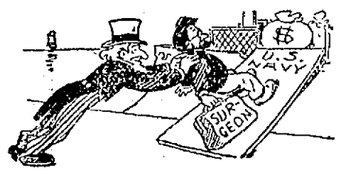
Washington Day by Day

News Gathered Here and There at the National Capital

UNCLE SAM IS HUNTING FOR NAVAL SURGEONS



WASHINGTON. — Notwithstanding the superior inducements which a naval career offers for a young physician over the uncertain and overworked lines of the average struggling general practitioner the medical corps of the navy has not found it possible to secure enough naval surgeons to meet the needs of the service.

Admiral Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, has adopted extraordinary measures to meet the case, even going so far as to send circulars to many of the best medical colleges soliciting applications from the graduates for appointment as naval surgeons. And to make the offer more tempting the surgeon general has undertaken to give temporary appointments as "acting assistant surgeons" to the young men who will pass a satisfactory preliminary examination and come to Washington for instruction.

They will receive six months' special training at the naval medical school and hospital recently established here or at the Mare island naval hospital in the case of applicants from the Pacific coast. At the end of that course the graduates will receive appointments as assistant surgeons with an annual salary of $1,750, supplemented by allowances of $432 and mileage and other inducements.

The difficulty in securing applicants lies in the fear of the examination to which they must submit. Admiral Rixey insists that this fear is unfounded if the applicant has been properly grounded in the principles of medicine, while for the "collateral examination" which the candidates must take, this is nothing more than an elementary test of the candidate's general knowledge of English, arithmetic and literature, and even knowledge of foreign languages is not essential.

Not even these comparatively simple requirements, however, it is stated, are met by the majority of applicants, which in the opinion of the naval medical corps is a severe commentary upon the training afforded by many medical institutions. The shortage of doctors in the navy has become really serious. To-day there are 64 vacancies in a corps that at its maximum should number only 350, and unless the deficiency can be supplied normally before the end of the calendar year congress will be asked to add to the inducements now held out to applicants by considerably increasing the pay of naval surgeons.

OLD CLERKS IN LAND OFFICE TO LOSE JOBS

COMMISSIONER BALLINGER of the general land office has recommended to Secretary Garfield a general reorganization of the force of his office. The secretary has the matter under consideration and while no official announcement has been made of his intentions it is known that he approves Mr. Ballinger's plan and it is expected that it will soon be put into effect.

The first dismissals will be made in the division of the office in which land patents are proposed. There are about 75 clerks in that division, and of those about 15 or 20 will be relieved from duty. The reason for immediate action is the fact that the law provides for the typewriting of the patents and the recorded copies of them. Many of the employes are elderly persons who have been on the rolls for a long time and who can not use the typewriter.

The lowest salaries paid in the division is $900 per annum, and the commissioner complains that many of the employes can not earn that amount. Where possible places paying less will be provided, but there are comparatively few of those positions, and even those are all occupied, so that appointments to them will compel other removals.

There is not such urgency in other divisions, but there are said to be many clerks throughout the bureau who are incapacitated by age or other infirmities and whose service can not, therefore, be retained in justice to the department.

The commissioner expresses deep regret for the necessity which compels his course, but justifies it on the ground that no less radical course would insure the proficiency of the office.

It is said that many of the persons who will be relieved have strong political backing and it is anticipated that the execution of the commissioner's plans will cause vigorous protests. It is understood that the president has full knowledge of the programme for reorganization.

ROOSEVELT'S AMBITION ONCE WAS TO BE SAILOR

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT made his first speech when he was ten years old. At that time he would a bold sailor be. He had read all the marvelous tales of the sea and his ambition was to sail the ocean blue in command of a stanch craft that would carry him to the uttermost parts of the earth. He was permitted by his governess to spend much time about the wharves of New York and he thus became personally acquainted with many of the most famous skippers of that time. Chief among his heroes was a certain Captain Doane, commander of the clipper ship Rival.

This old sea dog used to fill the mind of the future hero of San Juan with astonishing stories of storms at sea and hairbreadth escapes from a sepulcher in Davy Jones' locker. It fired the imagination of the youth and stirred his ambition. In 1868, the boy who is now president raised a fund by popular subscription for the purpose of a library for the officers and crew of the Rival, all of whom were his friends.

At the head of a delegation of youngsters he visited the ship when it next came into port and with due ceremony presented the library, consisting of 45 volumes, to the skipper. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Roosevelt. When reminded a few days ago of this event by an old friend the president said he remembered it perfectly and that frequently he had wondered if any of the officers or crew of the Rival were still alive, and, if so, if they remembered his speech.

"I thought it was a mighty fine speech," said he, "and so did Captain Doane."

THE "GOVERNMENT SHAPE" CAUSES MUCH COMMENT

THERE is considerable breezy comment among certain women employes of Uncle Sam's two open shops—the government printing office and the bureau of engraving and printing—over what is termed by some of the fair workers the "government shape." It is said this shape was created by the civil service commission for the women employes of the bureau where the paper money and stamps are printed, and that it is now the proper thing for women in that branch to refer to their figures as the "government shape."

According to regulations of the civil-service commission the measurements call for women who are "tall and slender and sinuous!" height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 154 pounds; bust, 36 inches; waist 25 inches; hips 43 inches, and back 15½ inches.

A case of the rejection of a young woman from Michigan is cited because she was not tall enough for her width to meet the requirements, although her percentage in other directions was said to have been high. It is explained that it is necessary for a woman to be tall in order that she may reach the notes while on the press. A woman of short stature could not reach the notes, while one of unusual girth would not have room to stoop between the presses in the process of printing.

SPITE CHURCH TO GO

A MINIATURE STRUCTURE IN BROOKLYN WILL BE RAZED.

Built to Defeat a Saloon Keeper, But Failed of Its Purpose—Complete in All Details.

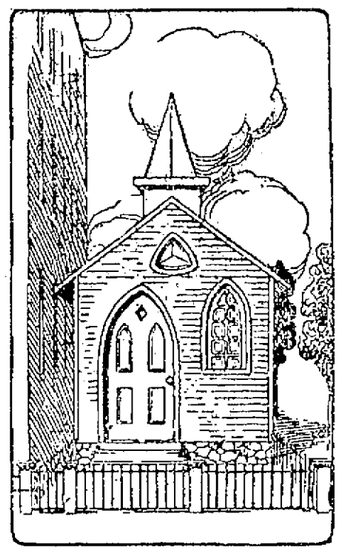
Brooklyn's so-called "Spite church" is to be dismantled. Just what use the tiny piece of ground upon which the little church now sits will be put is not known.

The "little spite church" is at No. 21 Lenox road, just off Flatbush avenue. It is in a district inhabited by Brooklyn's best class of citizens, and not a few of them will be glad when the tiny structure is torn down, for it is a reminder of a "trick" that they do not take particular pride in.

The news that the little church is to go has revived a discussion that was rife in the Lenox road district about five years ago. It waxed acrimoniously at the time. Sides were taken and many former friends became enemies. Though most of the people living along the road sympathize with the purposes of the party who had the church built, they did not sympathize with the means that were adopted, and most of them would be glad to forget it.

The spite church was built by well-meaning church people in order to prevent the installation of a saloon on Lenox road. About five years ago a large structure with stores on the ground floor and flats above was started on the southwest corner of Flatbush avenue and Lenox road. Members of the Park Side church, then in the hands of a Methodist congregation, learned that Henry Hesterberg, at that time sheriff of Kings county, intended to put a saloon in the corner building. There was no saloon on Lenox road then, and most of the residents on the street did not want one on it. Particularly did the members of the Park Side Methodist church, many of whom lived on the road, object.

After trying by appeals and protests to prevent the opening of the saloon, they decided on a new tack. According to the laws of the state, a saloon cannot be opened within 200 feet of a church. The Park Side



Brooklyn's "Spite Church."

church was further down the street, on Lenox road, and did not come within the prescribed radius, so no objection could be made to Hesterberg's saloon on this ground. So, to forestall Mr. Hesterberg, it was decided to build a church on a narrow little plot which would bring the saloon within 200 feet and thus prevent its opening.

The church was duly built. It was complete in every detail, but was a joke as to size, being merely a miniature. It is about 15 feet wide and about twice as long. When packed to its capacity it will hold about 50 souls. But it was a church. It had a steeple, Gothic windows, and all the usual details. Hence when Mr. Hesterberg tried to open his saloon the matter was carried into court, but to the chagrin of the church members, the Supreme court, Justice Gaynor presiding, held that the miniature religious structure was a church according to the letter of the law, but not according to its spirit, and that as regular church services were not and could not be held therein, it was a piece of spite, and not a church in fact at all.

So the Hesterberg saloon opened in triumph and the little church became known as "the spite church," and as such often has been pointed out. The Park Side church is now Presbyterian, and sometimes uses the little church as an annex for Bible and Sunday school classes, but it is not regularly needed, and Lenox road as a whole will be glad to see it go.

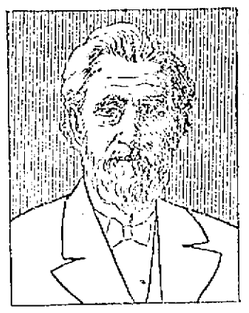
A Market Wedding.

Some quaint wedding festivities were witnessed in the Leeds market. The bridegroom was a market potato merchant and his bride the daughter of another potato merchant. Their wedding was marked by a free breakfast to more than a hundred poor people, dispensed from the bridegroom's stall, which was tastefully decorated and laden with sandwiches, buns and tea.

Two turnips and a saw formed the centerpiece on the stall, with potatoes and rhubarb arranged around them. The festivities proceeded while the bride and bridegroom were preparing for the wedding, which was followed by a journey to Morecambe for the honeymoon.—London Daily Mail.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

SENATOR SPOONER'S SUCCESSOR



Isaac Stephenson, who won the long drawn out fight for the United States senate seat vacated by John C. Spooner, is a multi-millionaire lumberman and iron miner of Wisconsin. He and his brother Samuel of Menominee, Mich., were born in New Brunswick and came to Michigan when Samuel was eight years old and Isaac six. Iron ore was discovered on the lands on which they settled, just about the time they had grown up.

Isaac's land lay across the Wisconsin line. Samuel's was on the Michigan side. They became residents of the states in which their property was situated and rapidly accumulated wealth.

Both sought congressional honors. Samuel served four terms in congress from his Michigan district and Isaac served three terms in congress from Wisconsin. Isaac was a candidate for senatorial honors twice before. He is 77 years old and his home is in Marinette.

It is said of "Uncle Isaac" that he has been the unluckiest and the worst-treated "big" man in Wisconsin. So far as known, few of the men he boosted into place and power ever proved faithful to him. One might run down a long list and show up some rather treacherous friends, but Mr. Stephenson himself seriously would decry such a revelation.

Senator Stephenson is a many-sided man. He is a banker, a lumberman, a promoter of great industries, a farmer, a yachtsman, a fisherman, a devotee of out-of-door sports such as horse racing, and a philosophical man of affairs. He believes in churches, though not himself a member of any denomination He has contributed thousands of dollars to Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and other religious societies. He has built new church edifices and bought belfry chimes galore.

Mr. Stephenson is no orator and will not endeavor to make extended speeches in the upper branch of congress. He will do his work in committee rooms and at the White House—the work that counts for the state and his constituents.

REIGN OF "BOSS" ENDED

Abraham (commonly called "Abe") Ruef, who recently pleaded guilty to accepting a bribe, was for years a conspicuous figure in the political life of San Francisco. He made Schmitz mayor, he controlled the Republican and Labor party machines, and he was dictator of the police force and of the saloon element. Ruef's father was well off in this world's goods and gave his son a good education. The confessed criminal is a fair Greek and Latin scholar, and has an intimate acquaintance not only with German, but with French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. His linguistic abilities account in part for his political success. He began life as a lawyer's clerk and made rapid progress in the profession, and it is said of him that had he not abused his manifold talents he would have made a name and a place for himself.

Ruef, secure in the power of his machine, for years defied the press and the decent element of the city. A lawyer and a graduate of the University of California, he represented a curious phase of the educated man in practical politics.

Ruef had a genius for organization. When the police began to interfere with the saloonkeepers, Ruef, as Mayor Schmitz' legal adviser, acted also as their legal adviser. Enormous fees for his services looked safer than weekly or monthly blackmail. The resorts of vice, cheap and fashionable, soon recognized his extraordinary skill as an attorney. There was trouble about building permits and Ruef intervened for more big fees. To get along with the police, the saloons found it expedient to pay excessive prices for liquors, cigars and cigarettes and glassware to certain firms favored by the Ruef-Schmitz administration. The dives of Chinatown gave up thousands. A street railway franchise was sold for $450,000, it is said.

Aside from the newspapers few dared to antagonize Ruef. It was necessary for President Roosevelt to send Francis J. Heney to San Francisco as a prosecuting official to call an honest grand jury.

EGYPT'S NEW RULER

As the successor of Lord Cromer, the man who for 20 years has been the real ruler of Egypt, though nominally merely the British consul general there, Sir Eldon Gorst has a most difficult post to fill. Gorst does not lack admirers, who declare that he will prove the right man in the right place. He is the eldest son of a remarkably able man, Sir John Eldon Gorst, who is still living. He was named after his father, long before, of course, it was known that he had inherited his father's brains.

When his ability brought him a knighthood he dropped his first name, that there might not be two Sir Johns in the family. But in Egypt everybody still speaks of him as "Johnnie" Gorst. He went there when 26 as an attache, and rose rapidly through the diplomatic grades. Great administrative talents and conspicuous social gifts commended him to Lord Cromer, and within an extraordinarily short time he had become undersecretary to the ministry of finance, and again adviser to the ministry of the interior. "Adviser" in Egypt is a euphemism for the British official who is really the boss, but nominally the subordinate of the minister at the head of a department. He was financial adviser to the Egyptian government, when in 1903, he was summoned to London to assist the foreign office in the negotiations which resulted in the Anglo-French agreement that so largely contributed to giving England a free hand in Egypt. His services were rewarded by giving him one of the most responsible positions in the permanent civil service, that of under-secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Sir Eldon is 46. He has time in which to make for himself a name that will rival that of Lord Cromer

Sir Eldon knows all the ropes in Egypt, is personally acquainted with everybody who counts there and speaks Arabic and the native dialect fluently.

AGAIN TO BE A BRIDE

Anna Gould is the subject of society gossip of the moment in France. A romance, it is said, of some years standing, is to be consummated shortly by marriage. The former Countess de Castellane (Boni) has for a long time had two steadfast admirers or at least two great friends where she admired. One is a Frenchman, the other an Englishman.

The moment there seemed to be a possibility that she could wed again there was much gay gossip as to the chances of the two men. The betting was on the Englishman, for it was thought la petite Americaine had had a sufficiency of the French husband.

But now it is said that the Frenchman is the first favorite and that in the course of the near future Anna Gould will once more change her name. It is the general opinion among men who know her that while Anna Gould is a sweet little woman she is not attractive in face or form. But she dresses magnificently, has charming piquant ways and manners and still possesses quite a hoard of good American dollars.

And when a man is as poor as a church mouse and a rich woman falls in love with him, what in heaven's name can he do?

Anna Gould has quite recovered her position in society largely due to Henry White, the new ambassador to France. The other week a reception was held at Holy Trinity lodge by the American colony in Paris in honor of the new ambassador. There were some hundreds of the smartest Americans and Parisians present. Mr. White shook hands cordially with Anna Gould and held her in a long conversation. His cue was immediately followed and the former countess was warmly taken to the bosom of all present.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

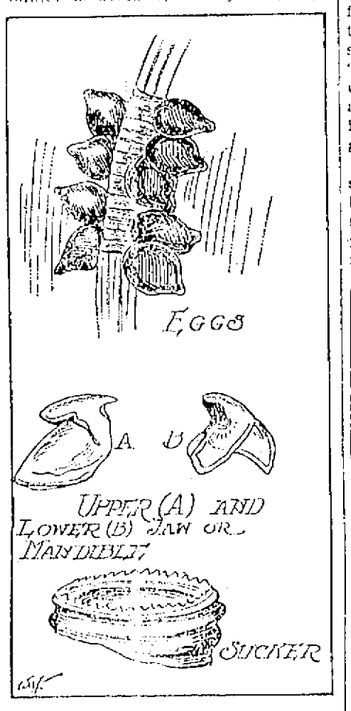
GIANT CUTTLE-FISH.

Two Remrakable Models Added to a British Museum.

Two remarkable models of giant cuttle-fish have just been placed in the shell-fish gallery of the Natural History museum at South Kensington, England. One of these is of an octopus from the west coast of North America, which measures no less than 20 feet across the great arms that make these creatures so terrible to divers, and even to bathers.

The other is of a huge "squid" from Newfoundland, which from the tip of its longest tentacles to the tip of its tail, measures just 40 feet. The longest tentacles, just referred to, are represented by a pair of terrible grasping organs just 30 feet long. During rest they are withdrawn into the body until they project no further than the remainder of the tentacles; when pursuing prey, however, this creature, so soon as he has come within striking distance of his victim, shoots out the long arms like a pair of piston-rods, and these being armed at their tips with a cluster of powerful suckers, escape is impossible for anything upon which they may have fastened. When the writhing victim is once grasped it is drawn and pushed nearer and nearer to the great and horrid beak, which, shaped like that of a parrot, tears the living body in pieces with merciless fury.

At times even the cuttle-fish, however, may meet his match. If possible, conflict is avoided; a way of escape



The Fighting Apparatus of Monster Cuttle-Fish.
The Sucker Is from One of the Arms. The Parrot like Beak Has Two Tearing-Jaws the Size of a Man's Fist.

being found be the ingenious and effective device of ejecting clouds of ink in the face of the pursuer, the ejector, under cover of the cloud, making good his retreat by darting backwards, as the result of a stream of water ejected from a special tube, known as the "siphon." This ink furnishes the pigment, beloved of painters, known as "sepia;" and even its fossil state still retains its power. It must not be supposed by the way, that such giants are peculiarly American products. Specimens quite as large have been obtained in British waters!

A Spider's Wonderful Eyes.

The Attus family of spiders, abounding in Java, have, in addition to numerous smaller eyes, a pair of large ones, which writers have called "gig-lamp" eyes. A specimen of the spider, captured recently near Buitenzorg, exhibited a remarkable power of changing the color of its "gig-lamps," says Youth's Companion. When it was captured the eyes were dark brown, like the body. But suddenly they changed to bright grass-green. Soon afterward they turned back again from green to brown, and this change of color was repeated several times in succession apparently at the will of the creature. Whether it was an effort of the spider to inspire terror in its enemy or an effect of its own terror is uncertain. Another singular fact is that the color of either one or both eyes could thus be changed.

Peculiarity of Crazy People.

Crazy people never act together, declares the superintendent of a large asylum for the insane, quoted in the Medical Times (New York, April). "If one inmate attacks an attendant, as sometimes happens, the others would look upon it as no affair of theirs and simply watch it out. The moment we discover two or more inmates working together we would know they were on the road to recovery." It is on this account that there are so few concerted mutinies in insane asylums; so that the number of attendants does not have to be large.

Gas in Mines.

Gas in mines in hard rock often shows a marked increase when the barometer is low.

SCIENCE OF TEA-MAKING.

Ninety Per Cent. of Americans Do Not Know How to Brew Beverage.

That 90 per cent. of Americans do not know how to brew tea is the assertion made by L. Beling, who contributes an article on the subject to The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal. This is the more remarkable, if true, in that so few elements enter into success in this regard. We have only, it appears, to use good tea, see that our water is boiling, and not allow it to stand too long on the leaves. It would seem to be this last particular in which the American tea-brewer most often fails. Says Mr. Beling:

"A nauseating decoction is produced by housewife and servant-maid alike stewing the tea-leaves by letting the

Fig. 1.—A Serviceable Teapot.

teapot stand on the hot stove and adding hot water for a second, third, and often a fourth 'drawing.' Tea, as a beverage, must possess extraordinary virtues and attraction for the human system, or it could not have survived such mistreatment and still retain so large a measure of popularity. * * *

"The correct preparation of tea becomes a simple matter when a few facts are kept in mind. The principal thing to see to is that the liquid tea is strained off from the leaves or 'grounds' in from three to seven minutes, according to the kind of tea used and the strength desired. Unless this is done you can not expect to make good tea."

There are numerous devices to insure the separation of the tea from the leaves at the proper time. That shown in Fig. 1, where the leaves are placed in the perforated tank, is pronounced simple and good, but if the

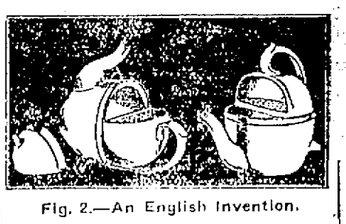


Fig. 2.—An English Invention.

tank is not lifted out in time its purpose is defeated. In the form shown in Fig. 2 the leaves are placed in the upped section, aand the pot is tilted back while the tea draws. In order to pour off the tea, the pot must be brought into the upright position, which automatically separates the leaves and the liquid. Where no special device is at hand, the writer recommends the use of two pots, one for making the tea, and the other to hold it when poured off. In concluding, the author recapitulates his rules as follows:

"1. Strain the tea from the tea-leaves in from three to seven minutes.

"2. Use fresh water that is really boiling.

"3. Let your teapots be of china or earthenware and warmed, if possible.

"4. Use one teaspoonful of tea or less, according to kind."

Novel Tunnel Device.

A novel feature in tunnel design devised by Mr. Charles M. Jacobs, the chief engineer to the Pennsylvania tunnels under the Hudson river, is found in the screw piles, which will be placed at intervals of 15 feet throughout the length of the tunnels. While the silt forming the bed of the river is sufficiently tenacious to hold the tunnels in perfect alignment during construction, it was not considered firm enough to do so when the tunnels are in use. To forestall this possible danger screw piles will be sunk to a solid foundation, and upon them the tunnel proper will rest. The piles will be 27 inches outside diameter, and the shell will be one and one-quarter inches thick. The sections will be seven feet in length, and will be bolted together through internal flanges. The lowest section will be cast with one turn of a screw four feet eight inches in diameter.

Wood as Strong as Iron.

Recent official tests of the many valuable hardwoods native to western Australia have made known the extraordinary properties of yate, believed to be the strongest of all known woods. Its average tensile strength is 24,000 pounds to the square inch, equaling that of good cast iron. But many specimens are much stronger, says Youth's Companion, and one was tested up to 17½ tons to the square inch, which is equal to the tensile strength of wrought iron. The sawn timber of yate is probably the strongest in the world. The tree grows to a maximum height of 100 feet, and has sometimes a diameter of two and one-half or even three feet.

Polishing Paste.

Melt together two parts of paraffine and six parts of lubricating oil; then mingle with eight parts of infusorial earth one part of oleic acid and a few drops of oil of nirbane are to be added.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.

A POLITICAL CURIOSITY

Our Democratic friends do not seem to be making much progress in their campaign for the education of the people to their way of thinking. Few Democrats can be found who really look for a victory for their party in 1908 and it is harder still to find anywhere a statement of Democratic policy. We are forced to the conclusion that there is no Democratic policy, other than the well known one to secure office, if possible, and to hold it as long as the voters will permit.

There is no evidence that the "safe and sane" Democrats are any more inclined to look favorably upon Mr. Bryan and his followers than they were in 1896, 1900 and 1904. It is true that the conservatives seem to have no leader, but that has been their condition for a long time, except for the brief period when they rallied with more or less enthusiasm around the standard of Judge Parker. The sage of Esopus is now, to use a popular phrase, down and out and there is no one yet to take his place. Consequently, Mr. Bryan again comes to the front as the Democratic leader, although it is not apparent that his following is any larger than when he led his party to disastrous defeat.

It is difficult to decide just what the Democratic party is. So far as the seeker after knowledge is concerned, it stands for nothing in particular and has no definite object to justify its continued existence. We admit that it may be impossible for every American to call himself a Republican and the name Democrat is as good as any other for the man who disagrees with the dominant party. It has the advantage, too, of enabling the voter who thus classifies himself to hold almost any political belief under the sun without making himself ineligible to party membership. He may be an advocate of the free coinage of silver or of the gold standard, a free trader or a protectionist, an anti-imperialist or an advocate of territorial expansion. He is not even required to vote for the party nominee.

As a free and easy political organization, the Democratic party is an unqualified success, but as an organization to win elections it does not look good. It is the greatest political curiosity of the age, a party without a policy, without recognized leaders and without a real excuse for remaining alive.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS

President Mellen thinks that we will like the merger after we get used to it.

It won't be our fault if Japan makes trouble for herself because of that little disturbance in San Francisco.

Probably Mr. Roosevelt won't work more than twelve hours a day during his vacation.

Mr. Harriman says that he has received only what he has actually earned. Pretty good wages, Edward.

President Roosevelt admits his Missouri ancestry in regard to everything in the way of a railroad combination.

Japan wants the retention of conquered territory made a part of international law. Is she think of the Philippines?

The Old York Transcript refers to Edward Bok as a humorist. Does our contemporary mean that he is an unconscious one?

There will be lots of talking at The Hague, but it is doubtful if universal peace will be any nearer after the conference is over.

Foraker seems to have run against an immovable body when he struck Mr. Taft, and Foraker was far from being an irresistible force.

Winston Churchill will not run for governor again, but he is ready and willing to help some other fellow who holds the same opinions on public questions as himself.

OUR EXCHANGES

Wisdom

There is a light in darkest night
Sheds lustre on our way;
The blinded right receives his sight,
And hails a new-born day.
—George W. Parker in Granite Monthly.

Congratulations to Exeter

The abundant evidence of the steady advancement of the Phillips Exeter Academy on the high plane designed by its founder more than a century and a quarter ago, is a source of pleasure to its alumni and friends in every quarter. Steadily broadening lines and increasing resources are amply meeting later demands on the country's first preparatory school.—Exeter News.

Does It Matter?

So the others avow that the Boston and Maine system must be taken, if not by one devouring monster, why then by another. What does the home road really prefer.—Farmington News.

The Expense Unnecessary

Senator Beveridge says the issues of the next campaign will be President Roosevelt and his policies. If so, why not skip the formality of an election? It will be practically unanimous.—Rochester Courier.

We Know What to Do

Richard Croker threatens, if Bryan is nominated for President, to come over and vote for him. Forewarned is forearmed.—Manchester Union.

Two of a Kind

Morgan Mottle Mudge, New Hampshire's Spring poet, has a rival in Ohio who contributes to the Cleveland Leader, signing herself Pansy O'Brien McNall.—Concord Monitor.

JUNE McCLURE,S

Besides its five stirring stories, the June McClure's has six brilliant and entertaining stories, "The Pro-file" by Willa Sibert Cather, Rebecca Lane Hooper's "The Wildness of Mr. Harcourt Peters", Henry C. Rowland's "Shiraz", Viola Roseboro's "Secret History", "One of the Gray-Jackets", by E. Creighton McCants, F. R. Weir's "The Tale of a Cayuse". There are also two artistic poems.

The illustrations vie with the text in excellence.

WILL RING THE MILITIA CALL

Company B of this city, will leave on Monday morning early for the State Camp Grounds at Concord. At five o'clock Monday morning the militia call, that is four blows, three times repeated will be sounded on the fire alarm.

Indications of Stomach Storms

sometime appear when least expected. Acute indigestion, flatulence, nausea, sick headache, biliousness, sour eructations are a few signals which should not pass unheeded. Any of these conditions indicate some disturbing element which needs to be calmed and removed. Take

Beecham's Pills

and you will safely weather all these storms of sickness. Their benign and healthful influence is felt at once. They soothe, tone and invigorate the organs of digestion, regulate the bile, dispel the blues and create a settled condition of stomach health. Buy a box at the nearest drug store and keep them on hand for emergencies. They will

Make all the Difference

In boxes with full directions, 10c and 25c

Round About New York

Gossip of People and Things in the Great Metropolis

WIDOW HEIRESS PREFERS HAPPINESS TO MONEY

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Catherine Walker Duryea, known at the time of her marriage to William Duryea, Jr., son of the late starch manufacturer, as the prettiest girl in Glencove, L. I., will lose her share of her late father-in-law's $370,000 estate by marrying a young preacher.

Her father-in-law's will, recently admitted to probate, leaves her $15,000 outright if she remains single and more than $100,000 at the death of his wife, if she has not taken a husband. She gets practically nothing if she weds.

Regardless of the will, she is to marry in the near future Rev. Samuel Angus, who recently graduated from Princeton university, and who at present is teacher of languages in the Harvard Theological seminary.

She met the minister at Clifton Springs, where they were both spending a part of last winter in search of health. They fell in love, much to the annoyance of the Duryea family, and so it happens that Mrs. Walker Duryea will not only give up her fortune but will permanently suffer the frowns of her relatives if she persists in marrying a theological professor.

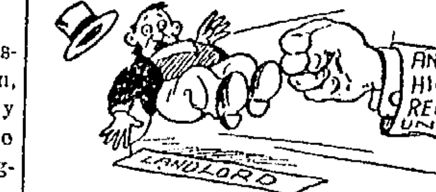
They had planned to be married a few days ago, but the death of Mr. Duryea at his home in Nyack, N. Y., caused a postponement of the ceremony. Following this a report was circulated that the engagement had been broken.

The couple said the Duryea family was responsible for this rumor, and so in great anger they declared they would wed on the date originally set. Again death intervened, John Duryea, an uncle of Mrs. Duryea, died. His funeral took place the day that the wedding was to have taken place.

Rev. Angus was told that under the Duryea will the daughter-in-law would forfeit her share of the estate if she married.

"We knew full well the provisions of Mr. Duryea's will," said he, "and it does not make a particle of difference in our plans. My intended wife has made her decision and she will not change it because by marrying me she loses the money that would have come to her from her father-in-law's estate."

NEW PARTY FORMED TO MAKE WAR ON LANDLORDS



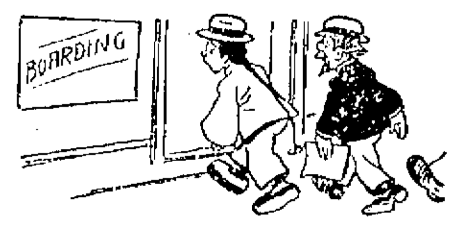
THE constantly increasing rents in New York, with no relief in sight, have driven many tenants of moderate means to form a new political party, with the doom of the landlord as their slogan. Cornelia Donovan is president of the organization, and says it has 10,000 members, with more joining all the while. He says the situation is intolerable, and that strong means must be used if the tenants are to get anything like fair treatment. He asserts the belief that fully 90 per cent. of the young business men who start in New York are put down and out by the landlords. The government, he says, protects the borrower from the lender, but the miserable tenant who cannot pay his monthly rent is ejected without redress.

Mr. Donovan proposes to have a series of mass meetings to stir up enthusiasm in the matter. He declares he is going to appeal to Governor Hughes for help to "end the landlords' day of robbery," and recommends that the name of the owner of each house be displayed publicly on the building or at least printed in all receipts for rent. In this way he hopes to prevent the dodging of the real owners, through paid agents.

Mr. Donovan also wants all grievances, such as the lack of promised steam heat, hot water, stairs and hallways not lawfully lighted, ample fire escapes, odors caused by bad plumbing or poor ventilation, filthy or disease-breeding carpets or rugs, reported to the union, so that proper action may be taken against the offending landlord.

Donovan has a big job on his hands, without a doubt, as the rights of private property are pretty closely guarded in this country. But all joking aside, many of the complaints he fathers are founded on solid facts, or rather customs. The borough of Manhattan is a place for only the very rich or the very poor to live. Both of these are tolerably well looked after in the matter of housing, but the great middle class suffers by reason of the fact that comparatively scant provisions have been made for them within their means. The enormous increase in the cost of living in New York city proper, combined with the almost oppressive increase in rents for moderately comfortable quarters, is driving hundreds away.

WOMAN KEEPS SERVANT GIRL SIXTEEN YEARS



THERE are many remarkable women in New York, but the mose remarkable of them all, probably, is Mrs. Hule Kin, the clever American wife of the superintendent of the Presbyterian Chinese mission at 26 West Ninth street.

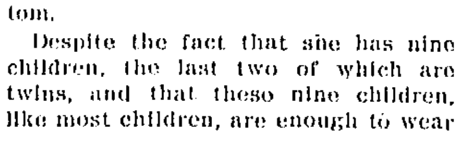
For eighteen years she has been her husband's associate in the mission work. During this time Mrs. Hule not only has had the duties pertaining to an American household of extraordinary size to attend to, but she has had to shoulder many additional responsibilities imposed by Chinese custom.

Despite the fact that she has nine children, the last two of which are twins, and that theso nine children, like most children, are enough to wear out any ordinary woman, she remains young and does not look to be a day more than 35 years old.

She adds to the family income by renting rooms in her big house to two Americans, man and wife, two or three young Chinamen, and a Japanese, students at Columbia university. She assists regularly at the four or five services her husband holds on Sunday.

She has 40 or 50 guests to dinner every Sunday. She is the leading spirit in a woman's club. She has kept her own servant—a German woman—for 16 years. Some persons will consider this last achievement the greatest of all. The Hule Kins live in the heart of a district which once was the most aristocratic and fashionable of New York.

CUSTOMERS OF GATES FAILED HIM IN CRISIS



MANY stories were circulated in Wall street as to the causes of the retirement of John W. Gates and the coterie of Westerners who plunged so heavenly in stocks.

The trend of most of these stories is to the effect that while Mr. Gates is still worth millions in common with many of the rich men in Wall street, he was caught in the big decline of March 14 last.

The heavy liquidation in many of the low-priced stocks that took place recently is looked upon as evidence of a Gates house cleaning before his final retirement from the street.

According to a story circulated in the street, Mr. Gates was a very large holder of Tennessee Coal & Iron, Republic Iron & Steel and United States Realty & Improvement. These stocks he is said to have accumulated with a view to holding them as permanent investments.

During the recent decline it is believed that these stocks were freely used as collateral in his other stock market transactions and when the big slump came the bankers whom Mr. Gates approached to assist him in arranging his affairs over the crisis suggested that he was rich enough to retire from hazardous speculation and that his retirement would be made a condition of banking aid.

Mr. Gates agreed that this was so, and, it is said, readily acquiesced to the arrangement.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Gates was thoroughly disgusted with some of his customers, who had failed to respond to his call for margins.

The firm of Charles Gates & Co. had been carrying a lot of people in speculative operation who proved ungrateful when the call for funds to protect their accounts was finally made. This is said to have been one of the main causes for the retirement of the firm.

A GOOD RESULT

Under the operation of the new pure food laws, baking powders now generally bear on the labels a statement of the ingredients. This is of utmost importance because of the harmful ingredients used in many cases.

Royal Baking Powder is known to be the only baking powder made of Royal Grape Cream of Tartar, and this no doubt explains its greatly increased sale here.

Careful housekeepers are taking advantage of the protection which the laws afford, and are examining all the reading matter on the back of the label before adopting any brand for use in the home.

When in place of the words cream of tartar the words "alum", "aluminum" or "phosphate of lime" appear among the ingredients, they heed the warning and avoid baking powders containing these substitutes.

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JOSEPH J. FLYNN

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THE BELLE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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The splendid interpreting company includes: Tom Whyte, C. C. Ferguson, Wm. H. White, Harry Bate, Grace Eular, Gwynn Jones, Katherine Powers, Russell Randall, Little Marion and a Dancing Chorus of Pretty Girls in gay attire.

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CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

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WANTED—Small jobs of painting, washing windows, taking care of horses or any kind of work. Jas. H. Moore, care of Randall, 44 Congress street. c,h Je 13 1w.

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PLACARDS—For Sale, To Let, Furnished Rooms, etc., can be had at the Chronicle office.

FOR SALE—Large bank desk, formerly used at Portsmouth Savings Bank. Inquire at this office. cha15tf

LOST—A silver belt pin, an acorn with fern design. Finder will please leave at Rockingham hotel. ca-1w

LOST—A light brown St. Bernard dog, about eleven months old, strap around neck. Finder please return to City Marshal Entwistle, Portsmouth, N. H. J18hc1w

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STRAIN TOO GREAT

Hundreds of Portsmouth Readers Find Daily Toil a Burden.

The hustle and worry of business men,
The hard work and stooping of workmen,
The woman's household cares,
Are too great a strain on the kidneys.
Backache, headache, sideache,
Kidney troubles, urinary troubles follow.

A Portsmouth citizen tells you how to cure them all.

Charles E. Oliver, barber at 79 Congress St., and living at 26 Union St., Portsmouth, N. H., says: "Long hours of standing and constant strain on the muscles of the back from stooping forward over the chair was what brought on kidney trouble in my case. I was so lame at times that I could hardly attend to my business, and it was misery to me when I did. I also had attacks of dizziness and headaches at times were severe. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and procured a box, taking them regularly as directed. Most beneficial results followed and soon the pain and all other symptoms of kidney complaint left me. I am only too glad to recommend such a valuable preparation."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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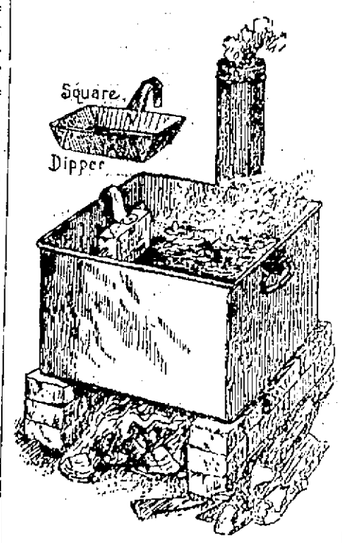
POULTRY AND BEES

A GOOD WAX PRESS.

Some Comments and Suggestions on This Method of Rendering Wax.

To use a wash-boiler to melt wax in is sure to raise trouble between a man and his housekeeper; for a woman who attempts to wash, using a boiler that has previously been used for wax melting, is sure to lose her temper if not her religion, for it is no easy job to clean one after being once coated with wax and slumgum; and why use a boiler at all when a square box of galvanized iron is just as cheap, much better, and can be



The Outdoor Furnace for Melting Combs.

used on a brick furnace outdoors to good advantage, while a boiler could not? About 30 bricks and two joints of stovepipe will make the furnace; and when not in use all can be packed away in some shed out of sight. Not over half an hour is time enough to make it complete; and any one with a town lot has room enough, and there is no missing of floors to vex the good woman; and the square tank has advantages over the round one of being easier to skim—that is, if you use a square dipper, as you ought to. If you ever used a square one you could readily see the advantage of it. A five-cent cake tin is better than a round dipper.

I have two square tanks—one 15x15 inches, and 15 inches deep; the other 18 inches in dimensions, writes C. A. Hatch, in Bee Culture. A 15-inch one made of heavy galvanized iron would last a lifetime if cared for. A dipper should be about 6x6x4 inches deep, and have a flat handle, rather short, and bent to a hook, so as to hang on the edge of the tank inside when not in use.

Another mistake that is often made is putting too much comb in the boiler at once. Just enough for one pressing at a time is enough, and when you are pressing it out your helper puts in another batch, fires up, and attends to the melted wax; or, if you are working alone, it will do no harm to let the press stand while you fill up for the next pressing.

Dipping the follower and rim into the boiler is just as well as to pour that pailful of water into the press, and much less bother.

I usually put in about four gallons of water and slumgum at each pressing; but this means an indefinite quantity, for I may get more water than you do. Plenty of hot water is my motto, for beeswax seems to like to run out with water when it will hardly move with pressure. I use an old square five gallon can to catch the wax in. When the wax is deep enough to warrant it, I skim it off (with a square dipper mind you) into small tins to cool. These are kept covered as much as possible. With this method the water can be returned to the boiler before it gets much cooled, and the wax is ready for market with a little scraping at the bottom; and even this can be largely avoided by extra care in skimming when putting into the cooling tins. The wax may need to be washed, as the water in the boiler gets rather "rich" in coloring before many hours run.

There is one point that should be impressed on all beekeepers—i. e. that all heating and boiling of wax after being once melted is to its detriment; also that iron rust turns wax black.

CHICKEN FEED.

Have the shelter places about in the chicken grounds where the chicks can run to shelter from showers and from birds of prey.

Ducklings are easier raised by hand than by hen. If hatched in April or May, they require no heat, but should be placed in a box at night and taken indoors while very young.

Put a little tobacco dust and ashes in the nests. This is the time when lice and mites begin to multiply rapidly, and a good insecticide will go a long way towards destroying them.

The hen is truly a profit payer. She is capable of producing from 150 to 200 eggs in a year. If these eggs were hatched and the chicks sold at the age of six months, they would yield a return of no less than $60.

CARE OF YOUNG CHICKS.

Important Features in the Successful Raising of Poultry.

There are many simple methods of rearing young chicks naturally without much expense. An ordinary store box, about three feet long by two feet high, turned over on its side, makes an ideal nest or coop, providing some strips are added to the top to keep the water out and one board added as a sort of shed for the front, so that beating rains cannot blow in. Add to this front, an ordinary sellers screen, such as you can buy at any hardware store, put it on a frame, the same size as the front of your box, and by fastening your chickens in at night you have a safe place from varmints of every kind, and by cleaning the box often, seeing that the mother hen is free from vermin, you will start your chicks in the direction of the blue ribbon.

Wholesome food, properly mixed, will very materially assist you in this direction, says Poultry Journal. There are so many good feeds advertised at the present time that we believe it is cheaper, all things considered, to buy the feed than to attempt to mix it yourself. In case you are so situated that you cannot secure this feed without trouble, we would suggest a diet of fine cracked corn, millet seed, cracked wheat and cracked Kaffir corn. These cereals properly mixed make an elegant food for young chicks and they do well on it.

If you have no feed that contains grit, then it will be necessary to add either grit, pounded glass or crockery, either of which is excellent. Old broken lamp chimneys, flower pots or any kind of dishes that have been broken around the kitchen are ideal poultry grit and it is an easy job to demolish it by taking a flat stone and hammer and crush it up. Some would think that ground glass would be injurious to chicks, but we have never found it so, in fact the sharper the edges the better they seem to get along with it as it lodges in the gizzard and a mill of itself to grind the feed, then allowing it to enter into the stomach.

Where hens are confined in boxes of this kind while the weather is uncertain it is well to make a small slide partition so that the chicks can go out, but still retain the hen. They will run away for a few feet, but will come back constantly at the call of the mother and are free from cats or other varmints. They will find their way in at roosting time, as well as when sudden storms come up.

When chicks are reared artificially, no more than 50 should be given to any brooder, regardless of size, if you expect them to mature and develop into prize winners. The greatest economy is in having sufficient number of brooders to properly raise your chicks to maturity, and it is not practical to change them from one location to another after they have become accustomed to one place of roosting. The best results we have ever obtained were where chicks were started and grown to roosting size without changing them from the brooder or the position of the run, in fact the only way to make chickens grow is to keep them absolutely contented. The contented person is almost invariably fat and healthy, while the one who frets and is dissatisfied is just the reverse, and the same rule will apply to all branches of live stock. Any animal that is well cared for and is contented in its home will do well and give the very best results.

Breeders will often notice one or two females in a pen of mated birds that are constantly trying to get out. These birds will never give a good report of themselves and the sooner they are moved to some other quarters the better, and the same rule applies to young chicks. If they are satisfied with their quarters you can almost see them grow, while if cramped, crowded and filthy, you will meet with disappointment.

KEEP DRINKING WATER CLEAN.

Handy Cover Which Can Be Used Over the Flat Dish.

A drinking dish protector in the poultry yard is the next best thing

to a drinking fountain for keeping water clean, says Orange Judd Farmer. The dish should be of crockery so as to be lasting. The protector illustrated herewith is made of two one-foot squares of board. One is sawed across diagonally and the other nailed to the two triangular pieces thus formed.

Raise Ducks.

To illustrate how heavy a loss one could endure without failure, Weber, the duck man, says that if only one-half of the eggs put in the incubator hatched and only one-half of those hatched lived, there would still be enough in it to encourage one to stick to the business, without taking into account the fertilizing value of the unquished host.

Using the Incubator.

It is not the money you put into an incubator, but the study you give it that makes artificial incubation a success. A cheap incubator, well studied, is worth a great deal more than a high priced one to which no thought is given.

Ducklings Free from Lice.

The duckling is generally free from lice and mites. This is supposed to be due to the oily nature of its skin, which proves the contention that a little oil rubbed in the feathers of the fowl will cause the lice and mites to leave.

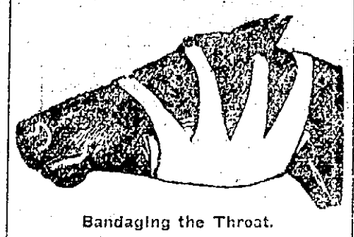
LIVE STOCK

CURING DISTEMPER.

How This Infectious Disease Should Be Dealt With.

Distemper is an infectious disease and can be prevented if the quarters are kept free from the infection. Washing the trough with soft soap suds or carbolic acid solution twice each month, whitewashing the stall at least once each month and occasionally scrubbing the floors of the stalls are measures which will generally prevent an outbreak. In addition to this the animal should have an abundance of exercise and pure air. It is known that an animal which is allowed the run of a pasture is not so liable to the disease as one which is confined to the stalls in a poorly ventilated barn.

If the disease is light, it need not be the cause of any particular alarm, as



Bandaging the Throat.

it will be a benefit rather than a detriment. Colts which have it are generally immune thereafter. If there is a serious outbreak, the best remedy is to apply salve or poultices to the affected parts. One of the best salve mixtures is olive oil, four parts and acetic acid, one part. Bathe the swollen parts freely twice each day with this mixture. As a poultice, nothing is better than hot bran, using about a half gallon of the bran for each horse. To this should be added two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture: Neatsfoot oil, one quart; spirits of camphor, eight ounces; pulverized mustard, six ounces.

The illustration accompanying this article shows how the bandage should be fastened on the head. Take a common grain sack and cut the ends into four strips, but leave the middle of the sack whole.

Place the poultice on a white cloth under the swollen part, then under it place the whole part of the sack, says Journal of Agriculture. Securely sew the ends of the strips together over the top of the head, allowing one band to rest in front of the eyes, another between the eyes and ears and the remaining two over the neck back of the ears.

One-fourth of a pint of Glauber salts may be administered twice each day in the soft feed. If there is a great deal of fever, give a half teaspoonful of iodide of potash once each day in the food.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSE.

Best Results Obtained from Medium Weight Animals.

I get the best results from horses weighing 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, writes a farmer in Orange Judd Farmer. These horses are used for general purposes. They must have good action, be compactly built, something on the old Morgan type, but a little larger. Such horses are large enough to haul a reasonable load and can do a good day's work on the average farm. They are useful on the road for light work. The most useful horses for my general work are good, snappy creatures.

I have but little trouble in breaking our colts, as we treat them kindly, handling them considerably while they are young. We never have any trouble with them when they are old enough to break. I believe in giving good care to colts as well as work horses. In my experience, a horse not properly cared for as a colt does not develop as early as one that receives proper attention. Horses should also be housed in bad weather. I believe in giving plenty of good, wholesome food. Horses should have special attention, and the man who succeeds is the one who keeps a close eye on the individuals.

Individual Hog Houses.

The folly of keeping a large number of hogs in a small inclosure is shown by the unusual fatality this season. The old notion that hogs could take most any sort of treatment has been responsible for heavy losses this season. Hogs are subject to colds and lung troubles. Whenever we permit them to crowd into tight sheds, in large numbers, we are inviting such calamity. The sensible way to house either hogs or the breeding sows, is to build small houses and scatter them about the fields. With farrowing sows, each one should be provided with an individual house, but with the other hogs six or eight can bank in one of these houses very nicely. Build a half-dozen or more and try them.

Don't Crowd the Sheep.

Those who keep sheep, and especially beginners, should be careful not to house them too closely. The chief protection that the mature sheep wants is from winds and falling storms. Give them such protection and a dry bed and from choice they will usually prefer to lie in the yard, unless they have been accustomed to lie within by shutting them in at night.

PIG RATIONS AND RESULTS.

What Has Been Determined by Experiments in Connecticut.

The Storrs agricultural experiment station of Connecticut gives in bulletin 43 the following conclusions on pig feeding rations:

The pig among farm animals is noted for his great capacity for assimilation. But with the animal the economy of gain is greatly affected by the character of the ration.

One lot of three pigs required 2,735 pounds of skim milk containing 230 digestible nutrients for 100 pounds of gain. Eight lots of 23 pigs required 1,086 pounds of skim milk and 253 of shorts, containing 258 pounds of digestible nutrients, for 100 pounds of gain. And one lot of three pigs required 445 pounds of shorts containing 294 pounds of digestible nutrients for 100 pounds of gain.

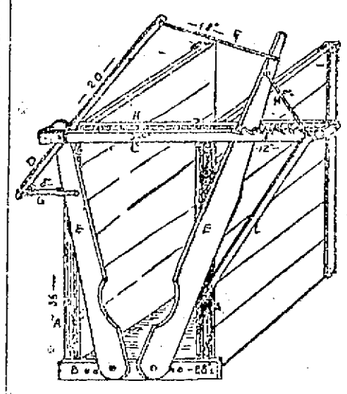
Milk is an easily digestible food. When fed alone in the above trials, 100 pounds of gain were made from the least amount (230 pounds) of digestible nutrients. When shorts were substituted for a portion of skim milk, more nutrients (258 pounds) were required for 100 pounds gain in weight. When shorts were fed alone the most nutrients (294 pounds) were required for the same gain.

The reader should bear in mind that the financial problem is not here considered. It is admitted that while skim milk is easily digested, it is too bulky in character. The capacity of the pig to digest and assimilate is greater than its capacity to consume this watery fluid. At ordinary market prices, a pound of digestible nutrients would cost twice as much in skim milk as in shorts. Experience shows that from a financial standpoint, the most economical gains are made when skim milk and grain are fed in the proportion of three-fourths to one. But the trials show, from a physiological standpoint, that less nutrients are required for a given gain when the ration consists of easily digested foods. The conclusion seems warranted that the food requirements for maintenance and for production (milk or growth) depends not only upon the composition and digestibility of a ration but also upon the facility with which it is digested and assimilated.

BOX FOR RINGING HOGS.

Device Which Will Hold Them Securely Down During Operation.

Herewith I submit a sketch of a hog ringing box which I have found to be very successful, writes a correspondent of Prairie Farmer. ACA represents



The Box Complete.

the end of the box, four feet long, 23 inches wide and 36 inches high with the boards nailed on the inside. Two-by-fours make the frame, being bolted together. EE are pieces 1x8 bolted to B, which has several holes so that EE can be changed to suit the size of the hog when necessary. F is a rod 18 inches long and attached by a bolt to the upper end of D and E.G. is a rod bolted to each side of the lower end of D and the upper portion of E. H is a piece of iron eight inches long, made to work in the notches at I which are protected by properly made iron attached to the right end of CC and K are two pieces with a space between for EE to work in as illustrated in the cut. L is a brace to hold the upper works firm to the box.

The cut shows the box ready for the hog to enter from the rear and be held by EE. As soon as the rings have been inserted the clamp may be released and the hog allowed to go. The operator is then ready for the next one. This box should have guide fences at the rear, so the hogs can be driven in with as little excitement as possible.

STOCK NOTES.

Broken colts are less valuable than trained ones. Note the difference.

It is not what horses are worth now, but what they are likely to be worth four years from now that should regulate the number of colts to be raised next year.

It is almost impossible to destroy hen lice when they once get a start on the horse. Horses should not be quartered near a hen house, nor should chickens be allowed to roost near the horse's stall.

It has been said that there is not a section of the country where a leguminous crop cannot be raised or where a domestic animal cannot be kept to eat the legume. The live stock belt is as wide and long as the nation.

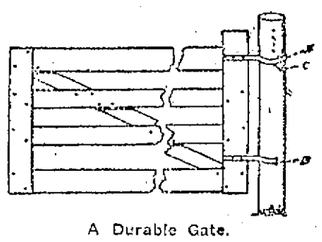
There is one horse to each family in the United States. In other words, there are enough horses in the nation, if each one were hitched to a double seated surry and five people were put in each surry, to haul the population of the country.

FARM AND GARDEN

DURABLE GATE.

Hinges for Gate Which Permit It to Be Raised on Low End.

Any ordinary gate will answer the purpose. The improvement is in the hinges. These are made of an ordinary wagon tire. The upper one, which I have marked A, is made so it will pass entirely around the post and is bolted to the end of the gate, writes the correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture. The bottom one, B, is made with a shoulder which extends only half way around the post. It is somewhat like a letter "Y," only



A Durable Gate.

the open fork is made round so it will fit the post.

A number of holes bored through the top of a post, one under the other, through any one of which a bolt may be placed. This bolt, C, holds the upper hinge in place. By setting it up or down in the row of holes, the gate may be made to swing high or low, as desired. When there is a heavy snow, the bolt can be placed in the top hole, and the gate will swing over the drift. If it is desired to raise the gate so hogs and sheep can pass under while large animals are restrained, the bolt can be set any height desired to make the passageway under the gate large enough to permit ingress or egress of the smaller animals.

The drawing will explain the construction.

THE DUST MULCH.

It Prevents Evaporation of Moisture and Causes Roots to Strike Deeper.

A Matter of much importance, both as regards saving moisture and preventing root injuries, is the depth of surface tillage. Too shallow cultivation will not be effective in checking evaporation, still one must know that the soil should not be stirred so deep that the top roots are cut. If this is done the growth is at once checked, and the roots are forced lower in search of supplies. From two to three inches have been found the best depth for flat cultivation, where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. When a seed bed has been thoroughly fined, proper handling will bring the corn crop along, with the minimum amount of rainfall. The problem, says Indiana Farmer, is to maintain good capillary action between the lower water systems and the soil where the roots are growing. When the water moves upwards and strikes the dust blanket it is checked, and it must pass out through the plant, rather than by evaporation. It is a pretty nice problem, but the aim should be to make all water and fertilizing material pass through the roots of the growing plants, work for the dust mulch; don't dig down to the wet soil, so that with every cultivation you expose more soil to the sun.

MEDITATIONS.

Failure comes to the faint hearted.

Fear of being caught stands for conscience in some men.

Much of the fertility of American soils has been wasted by the men that have cultivated it.

No man should call himself a good farmer if his land has been growing less productive from year to year.

It is not safe to be governed by the results of a trial of one year on the farm, for frequently results are brought about by conditions which we know nothing about.

The most nutritious hay is made when grasses or clover are in bloom. A delay of one week in the cutting period will make a big difference in the actual feeding value of the crop.

With the prospect of a short hay crop, put away some sheaf oats, when harvest comes again. They make fine feed; in fact, if they are not put up before the straw becomes too ripe, there is nothing better.

Sheep Are Best Producers.

Prof. F. B. Mumford of the Missouri experiment station says that sheep produce more meat from a pound of grain than any other class of farm animals. In fact, a pound of mutton can be produced from about half as much grain as a pound of beef. Even Missouri's mostgage-lifting hog requires more grain to produce a pound of human food than the sheep. With the combination of corn and clover hay for feed, the dry shed for shelter, sheep will always give good account of themselves and respond readily to the care given them.

Save the Lambs and Pigs.

Save the lambs; save the pigs. The ewes and sows will need some green food at this time, or at least some bran and oil meal. If the bowels are kept open and appetites good there won't be much trouble with the youngsters when they arrive.

HARROWING THE CORN.

Do It, and Do It at the Right Time to Obtain Best Results.

Much good can be done with a harrow in a corn field where it is intelligently used, and more harm can be done when put in the hands of a man who knows little and cares less. A very light, slant tooth harrow should be used for this purpose, and then if the field is clear of rubbish so that the harrow can be kept clean it should be most excellent work. Care should be taken not to go on the field when the soil is wet and sticky. One should aim, however, to get on the field as soon after a rain as possible and still do good work before the surface gets dry and crusted. If the harrow is kept moving from the time the corn is planted until it begins to break ground the field will be loose and free from weeds, and then one should keep off until he can follow the rows with the corn cultivator.

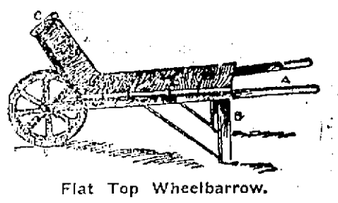
I do not like to harrow corn after it is up, says a correspondent of the Northwestern Farmer. I will not say one cannot raise a good crop and harrow it; but it is usually detrimental and ordinarily does more harm than good. It is not necessary where one does justice to the ground before this time. Corn is one of the crops that must have attention at the right time if the best results are secured, as no amount of after wark will fully make up for neglect.

I have often seen a good man and team do more work and better work in one day in a cornfield, than three men and three teams could in the same length of time later on. This was doing the right thing at the proper time and "taking the stitch in time that saves nine" later on.

A FLAT TOP WHEELBARROW.

One Which Will Be Specially Handy in Transporting Boxes, Etc.

We present herewith a sketch of a wheelbarrow which a correspondent of Prairie Farmer considers to be indispensable about his farm. The gen-



Flat Top Wheelbarrow.

eral idea of construction is very well brought out in the illustration. The two side pieces A A are six feet long and are 15 inches apart at the wheel. The end C is supported by two side pieces which are mortised to AA. Frame work is then covered by boards. B is a leg nailed to the bar, extending up to the frame. This kind of a wheelbarrow is recommended for transporting anything in boxes or barrels, finding it particularly suitable for transporting hives of bees.

Keep Good Horses.

We know a farmer who has over $1,000 invested in old plug horses. Ringbones, spavins, wire cuts, curbs and blemishes are noticeable. He has ten head and none of them can be depended on for a decent day's work. He has a neighbor who has three horses, free from blemishes, which cost him $600, but with these three horses he can do more work in a season on a third of the feed than the man who has ten head. At the present price of feed, a horse is not worth keeping unless he is a good one and able to do lots of hard work.

Keep Account of Your Time.

Keep an account of every hour's time needed to prepare the ground, plant the seed, tend the crop and harvest the grain. To this add a reasonable amount for wear and tear of machinery, and the legal rate of interest upon the money invested in the land. When the crop is harvested figure the number of bushels at the prevailing market. If the expense account exceeds the other, then set about to increase the productiveness of the land so that it will produce more the year following.

The Farmer's Income.

One of our exchanges says that $1,000 net income on the farm is better than an income of $3,000 in the city. Of course many of our readers will not believe this, but it is true, nevertheless. The man who has $1,000 clear on the farm after all expenses are paid had better not change places with the city man whose total income does not exceed $3,000 and out of which he has to pay all expenses.

Old Seed Corn.

An extensive corn grower asks whether we would advise planting seed corn two years old, and which now germinates 94 per cent. By all means, yes, replies Indiana Farmer. It is safer to risk that two-year-old seed than seed of 1906, which might show a germination of 98 per cent. The old seed will be more vigorous, but it will require more moisture to start germination.

In Raising Sugar Beets.

I have found it a very good thing to roll my sugar beets lightly just before thinning them. I usually cultivate once before thinning and again immediately after and then once every ten days until the beets become so large that the cultivator would injure the leaves too much, then I ditch them and lay them by.

See that the little chicks, as well as the older ones, have plenty of water, and renew it often.

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

In Effect June 10, 1907

Trains Leave Portsmouth for Newburyport, Salem, Mass., Lynn, Boston—*3.25, *5.19, **6.25, **7.30, **7.35, ||8.00, **8.15, ||10.00, **10.27, **10.58, **11.05 a. m., **1.58, **2.21, ||2.09, a**3.00, *5.00, **6.21, ||6.55, **7.25 p. m.

Greenland—**7.35, ||8.00, **8.15, **11.05 a. m., *5.00, ||6.55 p. m.

North Hampton, Hampton—**6.25, **7.30, **7.35, ||8.00, **8.15, ||10.00, **12.05 a. m., **2.21, ||2.09, *5.00, ||6.55 p. m.

North Berwick—**9.50, ||10.48 a. m., **2.55 p. m.

Biddeford—**9.50, **10.37, ||10.48 a. m., **2.55, w**5.22, *8.50 p. m.

West Kennebunk, Saco—**9.50 a. m., **2.55 p. m.

Portland—**9.50, **10.37, ||10.48 **10.50, **11.25 a. m., **2.55, w**5.22, *8.50, *11.45 p. m.

Dover—**6.00, **7.35, ||8.25, **9.45, ||10.50 a. m., **12.15, **2.18, ||1.20, ||5.00, **5.22, *8.52 p. m.

Wells Beach, Old Orchard—**9.50 a. m., **2.55, w**5.22 p. m.

Somersworth, Rochester, Sanbornville—**9.50 a. m., **2.55, **5.30 p. m.

North Conway, Intervale—**9.50 a. m., **2.55 p. m.

Greenland Village, Rockingham Junction, Epping, Raymond, Manchester, Concord—**8.30 a. m., **12.40, **5.25 p. m.

* Daily.
** Daily except Sunday.
|| Sunday only.
a Express to Boston.
w via Dover.

Detailed information and time tables may be obtained at ticket offices.

D. J. FLANDERS, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

PORTSMOUTH AND EXETER ELECTRIC RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Cars leave Exeter, Boston and Maine station, for Portsmouth—5.15, 7.45 *8.45, 9.45, 11.45 a. m., 1.45, 3.45 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 9.45, *11.45 p. m.

Cars leave Market square, Portsmouth, connecting with cars at Portsmouth Plains for Exeter—6.35, 7.35, 8.35, 10.35 a. m., 12.35, 2.35, 4.35, 5.05, 6.35, 8.35, 10.35 p. m.

Sunday cars start two hours later and run the same as on week days except the 7.35 a. m., and 5.05 p. m. trips, which are cancelled for that day.

The Stratham only

Isles of Shoals STEAMER

TIME TABLE

Season of 1907. Commencing June 27, 1907.

Subject to change without further notice.

PORTSMOUTH and ISLES OF SHOALS HOTELS APPLEDORE and OCEANIC

Steamer Munnitawket

A FINELY EQUIPPED BOAT

Leaves Portsmouth, wharf foot of Deer Street, for Isles of Shoals, at 8.00 and 11.20 a. m., and 5.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, at 10.45 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.

RETURNING

Leaves Appledore and Oceanic Hotels, Isles of Shoals, for Portsmouth, at 6.00 and 9.15 a. m., and 4.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, at 9.45 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS

Good on day of issue only.

FARE ONE WAY 50 CENTS

The D. & B. line Steamers leave Buffalo daily at 5:30 p. m. (eastern time) and Detroit week days at 6:00 p. m., Sundays at 4:00 p. m. (central time) reaching their destination the next morning. Direct connections with early morning trains. Lowest rates and superior service to all points west.

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All classes of tickets sold reading via Michigan Central, Wabash and Grand Trunk Railways between Buffalo and Detroit, in either direction will be accepted for transportation on D. & B. Line Steamers.

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Detroit & Buffalo Steamboat Co.

PHILIP H. MCMILLAN, Vice President. A. A. SCHANTZ, Gen'l Manager.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON,

BLACKSMITH

---AND---

EXPERT HORSE SHOER.

Stone Tool Work a Specialty.

113 MARKET STREET.

ATLANTIC SHORE LINE RY.

(Western Division)

In effect Sept. 17, 1906. Subject to change without notice. Unavoidable delays excepted.

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connecting with cars:

For Eliot, Dover and South Berwick—6.55 a. m., and hourly until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m., and half hourly until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via P. K. & Y. Div.—6.55 a. m., and every two hours until 4.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via Eliot and Rosemary—7.55 a. m., and every two hours until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

Cars leave Dover:

For York Beach—8.05 a. m., and every two hours until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Portsmouth, Eliot and Kittery—6.05 a. m., and hourly until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—6.30 a. m., and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Leave Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick:

For Dover, Eliot and Portsmouth—6.00 a. m., and hourly until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

For York—8.00 a. m., and every two hours until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover and Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—7.30, 9.30 a. m., and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via P. K. & Y. Div.—5.45, 6.30, 8.30 a. m., and every two hours until 4.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via Rosemary and Eliot—7.30, 9.30 a. m., and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point:

For Portsmouth—6.00 a. m., and half hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Rosemary Cottage:

For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.00, 6.30, 7.30 a. m., and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Close connections can be made between Dover and York Beach via Eliot, Kittery and Kittery Point.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

Tel. Call—41-2 Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTRIC RY

Winter Time Table in Effect Commencing Sept. 17, 1906

Subject to Change and Correction Without Notice.

Main Line—Outward—Leave Portsmouth (Market Square) for North Hampton, *6.05 a. m. For Lang's Corner, Cable Road, Rye Beach, Little Boar's Head and Hampton Beach (E. H. & A. Junction), at *7.05 a. m. and hourly until 9.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at *10.30 a. m., *6.15 a. m., ‡*10.05 p. m. Sunday only, for North Hampton, 7.35 a. m. Sunday only, for Sagamore Hill, 10.05 a. m. On theatre nights ‡*10.05 p. m. car waits until close of performance. Cars leaving at 10.05 a. m., 1.05 p. m., 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. make connection for North Hampton.

Main Line—Inward—Leave North Beach (E. H. & A. Junction) at *8.05 a. m. and hourly until 10.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road, ‡*6.10 a. m., *7.30 a. m. and *10.40 p. m. Sunday only, leave Sagamore Hill for Market Square at 10.23 a. m.

Plains Loop—Via Middle Street and Via Islington Street—Leave Market Square at ‡*6.35 ‡*7.35 a. m. and half hourly until *10.35 and §11.05 p. m. Running time from Market Square to B. & M. Station via Islington Street 16 minutes, via Market Street 4 minutes. Last cars each night run to car barn only.

Christian Shore Loop—Via Islington Street and Via Market Street—Leave Market Square at ‡*6.35, ‡*7.05 a. m. and half hourly until *10.35 p. m. and §11.05 p. m. Running time from Market Square to B. & M. Station via Islington Street 16 minutes, via Market Street 4 minutes. Last cars each night run to car barn only.

* Omitted Sundays. ‡ Omitted Holidays. ‡ Runs to Little Boar's Head Saturdays only §Saturdays only.

W. T. PERKINS, Supt.

C. M. BURT, General Passenger Agent.

City Office No. 5 Congress Block, Portsmouth. Telephone Call 253

U. S. NAVY YARD FERRY TIME TABLE

October 1 Until March 31

Leaves Navy Yard—8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.20, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 1.50, *7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.25 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.35, 11.30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.23, 4.45, 5.30, 6.00, *10.00 p. m. Sundays, 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

C. P. REES, Captain, U. S. N. Captain of the Yard.

Approved: GEO. A. BICKNELL, Rear Admiral U. S. N., Commandant.

MRS. SHANNON'S EXPERIMENT

By HILDA RICHMOND

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"Such an odd thing happened this morning," remarked John Shannon, shaking out his napkin preparatory to enjoying the dainty meal his wife had prepared. "Cramer stopped me on my way to the bank and asked me if you would come down to the office and help him out. It seems his stenographer is down with fever, and he's rushed to death because he can't teach a new girl just now. I told him it was no use to ask you, but he insisted, so you'll have to go through the formality of refusing, I suppose, just to satisfy the gentleman."

"Oh, John, must I say 'no?' You can never realize how much I have wanted to go back to my old work a little while. Of course I enjoy my home, but I get so tired of drudgery. Wasn't it lovely of Mr. Cramer to think I could do the work after being out of the office for five years?" said Mrs. Shannon, almost breathlessly.

"Want to go back!" said John, in astonishment. "You said you used to get so tired of the work there, and—"

"Of course I got tired, but the work there was poetry beside the dreary prose that occupies my time now," interrupted Mrs. Shannon, hastily. "A three-dollar-a-week girl could do all I'm doing and have plenty of leisure time. Not that I'd bother with a girl, but when I think of the old days, when I didn't have to worry whether to order beef or pork for dinner, it seems to me I didn't half realize my blessings then. There was such a sense of freedom from all care about it, but any housekeeper will tell you she is fairly chained to her work, and I've found it's true. I used to think I had troubles in the office, but I see now it was mere play to the planning and fussing necessary to keep a house just so."

"You know I don't approve of married women working away from home, even in emergencies," said John Shannon; "but if you wish it so much, I will not object seriously for a few days."

"Dear, you make me perfectly happy," said his wife, running around the table to kiss him.

"He wants you this afternoon, if you can possibly come. I thought you were perfectly satisfied with housekeeping and my humble self."

"Now, John, don't be absurd. Of course I'm satisfied with you, but, as I said, I want a change from this grinding monotony. They say more housekeepers go insane than any other class of people, and I can readily see why it is true.

"Anything in the letter-box?" inquired Mrs. Shannon, opening doors and windows to air the stuffy house on her return from the office one evening. "I've been too busy to look. John, won't you get a cloth and dust the furniture a little? The Blakes are coming over to spend the evening, and I've got to wash the dishes and prepare for breakfast before they get here. I told Mrs. Blake I was back at the office, but she never said a word about not coming. I should think some women would learn a few things, anyway, but they never do."

"An invitation to Mrs. Hunt's reception, a letter from Bess and the papers," announced Mr. Shannon, coming in with the mail. "What did you say? Dust the furniture? I should say so," and he vigorously performed that task in about three minutes. "Isn't there something else I can do to help you?"

"You might wipe the dishes," suggested Mrs. Shanaon, nervously watching the clock. "I just know those people will pounce down upon us like George and Edna did last night. There are the dishes for three days, and you would think the food had grown to the plates if you had to wash them."

"Confound it all!" exclaimed Mr. Shannon, dropping a chop plate back into the rinsing-pan and thereby ruining his wife's cherished breakfast set. "Why do you have your dishes burning hot, Mollie?" and he shook his scalded fingers as he danced around the cluttered-up kitchen.

Anything but a soft answer rose to Mrs. Shannon's lips, but a peal from the door-bell sent husband and wife to the parlor, where it was impossible to "show off" before the guests, who seemed determined to make a visit instead of a mere call. Mrs. Shannon felt like crying over her woes as she chatted and laughed with Mrs. Blake, while Mr. Blake found his friend preoccupied and not at all like his usual self.

"Of course you'll be at the reception day after to-morrow," said Mrs. Blake, when she and her husband at last arose to go.

"No; we're so busy at the office, I'll have to decline," said Mrs. Shannon, quietly, though her husband knew it cost her a great deal to say this.

"Oh, that tiresome office. You used to be tied to it hand and foot years ago, but surely now you can get away for an afternoon. Ever since I heard you were there I've been envying you the money you'll earn, but this consoles me," said Mrs. Blake. "There are other things in the world besides money."

In perfect silence the Shannons refitted to the forlorn kitchen to finish the dishes. John gathered up the fragments of the chop plate, three cups, four plates and some other pieces, and consigned them to the garbage barrel, while his wife lit the gas and heated some more dishwater. After several attempts to start a conversation, which were received with frigid silence, John went to bed, and at midnight his tired wife followed him, to cry herself to sleep. No silver lining was in sight to her dense cloud, for that day she had heard her successor was worse. She remembered her promise to Mr. Cramer the first day she went to the office to "see him through his troubles," and her tears flowed faster than ever.

As the days dragged past, Mrs. Shannon could hardly think life worth living. She hated the office, with its routine work; she constantly thought of the confusion at home, and the boarding-house she had once enjoyed filled her soul with anguish, with its gossip and nonsense. She no longer went with John to church Sundays, but devoted her time to putting the house to rights, while her husband loafed down-town. No more walks and drives and evenings together, for the dishes must be washed and breakfast prepared, and the dozens of little things attended to during her spare minutes.

"Did you ever notice signs of insanity in me, John?" inquired Mrs. Shannon one morning as they ate breakfast in the kitchen from a table which boasted no cloth.

"No, dear," said John, with a surprised look, though one glance at her tense face told him what was coming. "I believe you mentioned once that housekeepers were more apt to go crazy than—"

"I guess I must have been crazy when I said that," sobbed poor Mollie, in despair. "If ever I get a chance to leave that hateful office, you'll never hear me complain again as

"Confound It All."

long as I live. I know I made your life a burden to you by always reminding you of the money I used to earn, but I surely have been punished enough."

It was not necessary for John to try to conceal the broad smile on his face, for his penitent wife was in his arms long before her forlorn little speech was ended, and he was kissing the top of her head. After a few minutes spent in retirement, Mollie lifted her head and wiped away her tears, vehemently, as she said, in disgust, "Look at that table! Our home is ruined almost, and what is the result? I've earned the magnificent sum of $50 and had endless trouble. I've missed church, Sunday school, a reception, two picnics and all the pleasant times we used to enjoy, for the sake of a little money! Dear, can you ever forgive me?"

"I'll try to," said John, with his old, gay manner, that had entirely vanished during the past few weeks. "I'm glad you will never want to go away from home again. Perhaps Mr. Cramer's stenographer will soon come back."

"I hope so," said Mollie, fervently. "I promised to stay as long as he needs me, and I'll keep my word if it kills me."

While Mrs. Shannon hastily cleared away a few of the breakfast things before walking down-town with her husband, that crafty man had mysterious business with a small boy at the front door, and a silver dollar changed hands. The young couple parted in better moods than they had been for many a day, and Mrs. Shannon turned on the steps leading up to her employer's office to wave her handkerchief as in the old days. The salute was returned, and she actually smiled as she entered the hated room. Mr. Cramer crumpled up a note in his hand at sight of her, and said, "Good-morning, Mollie. You seem in a good humor this fine morning."

"I am," said Mrs. Shannon, briefly.

"I am looking for Miss Cameron in a few days to do some special work for me, and if you would like to be released, I can spare you," said the old gentleman, kindly. "Of course if you'd rather stay, I'll be glad to have you, but—"

"I guess I'll go on home," said Mollie, with her hat already on her head. "I've got a few things to attend to there."

"All right, but whenever you want to make a little pin-money let me know. These independent young women find it hard to ask their husbands for every cent, and I often have extra work on hand."

Mrs. Shannon was half-way down the hall before this sentence was finished, and did not hear the laugh that followed her hasty exit. Half an hour later Mr. Shannon smiled to receive two notes at the same time. One was from Mr. Cramer, and contained only these words, "Your scheme was successful," and the other was from Mollie. "Mr. Cramer doesn't need me any longer, so we can begin to live once more. Dear, I will be good forever-more. Your repentant Mollie."

A Phenomenal Rooster

By Max Adeler.

"Perhaps you never noticed that rooster," said Cooley, pointing to a chicken on the fence between his yard and mine; "very likely you never paid much attention to him! but I don't care in what light you look at him, the more you study him the more talented he appears. You talk about your American liggies and birds of freedom, and all such slush as that, but that insignificant-looking chicken yonder kin give any of them 29 points and pocket them at the first shot. I pledge you my word that that rooster has fine traits of character that'd adorn almost any walk of life. He's just lovely! I don't say anything about his voice. That's neither here nor there. Although if you're going to allude to that subject, I just want to mention that, as far as crowing is concerned, he kin begin earlier, knock off later, and reel off more crows in a minute than any other rooster in the state.

"Most chickens are kinder stupid; but what I like aloft him is, that he is sympathetic; he has feeling. I know last fall that my shanghai hen was taken sick while she was trying to hatch out some eggs, and that rooster was so compassionate that he used to go in, and sit on that nest for hours, trying to help her out so that she could go off recreating after exercise. And when she died, he turned right in and took charge of things; seemed to feel that he ought to be a father to those unborn little orphans, and he straddled around over those eggs for ever so long as graceful as a mermaid!

"He never got much satisfaction out of it, though. Most of them were duck eggs, and it seemed to kinder cut him up when he looked at those birds after they hatched out. He took it to heart and appeared to feel low-spirited and afflicted. He would go off and stand by himself—stand on one leg in a corner of the fence and let his mind brood over his troubles until you'd pity him. It disgusted him to think how the job turned out.

"Now you wouldn't think such a chicken as that would have much courage, but as true as I'm telling you he'd just as lief fight a wagon-load of tigers as to go to sleep. He got a notion in his head that that rooster over there on the Baptist church steeple was alive, and he couldn't bear to think that it was up there sailing around and putting on airs over him, and a good many times I've seen him try to fly up at it so's to arrange a fight. When he found he couldn't make it, he'd crow at the Baptist rooster and dare it to come down, and at last, when all his efforts were useless, would you believe that rooster one day tackled the sexton as the weathercock's next friend, and drove his spurs so far into the sexton's shanks that he walked on crutches for more'n a week. I never saw a mere chicken have such fine instincts and such pluck.

"He is a splendid fighter, anyway, just as he stands. And so intelligent, too. Why, he had a little fuss with Pitman's Poland rooster here some time back, and instead of going at him and taking the chances of getting licked, that chicken actually put himself into training, ate nothing but corn, took regular exercise, went to roost early, took a cold bath every morning, and got a friendly pullet to rub him down with a cornrub. It was wonderful! and in a week or so he was all bone and muscle, and he licked over the fence after Pitman's rooster and sent him cuboiting into the next world in the fourth round.

"I never saw such a rooster for intellectual culture. Now do you know I believe that chicken actually takes an interest in politics! Oh, you may laugh, but last fall, during the campaign, he was so excited about something that he couldn't eat, and the night they had the Democratic mass-meeting here he roosted on the chandelier in the hall, and every time Gen. Beller made a good point that chicken would crow and flap his wings as much as to say: 'Them's my sentiments!' And on the day of the parade he turned out and followed the last wagon, keeping step with the music, and never dropping out of line but once, when he stepped to fight a Republican rooster belonging to old Byerly, who was on the Republican ticket for county commissioner. And in the morning, after the Democrats won, he just got on the fence out here and crowed so vociferously you could've heard him across the river, particularly when I got up the American flag and read the latest returns.

"Yes, sir. Now I know you'll think it's ridiculous when I tell you, but it's an actual fact that that very day my daughter was playing the 'Star-spangled Banner' on the piano, and that rooster, when he heard it, came scudding into the parlor, and after flipping up on the piano he struck out and crowed that tune just as natural as if he was an educated musician. Positive truth, and he beat time with his tail! He didn't crow like any other rooster. Every morning he works off selections from Beethoven and Mozart and those fellers, and on Sundays he frequently lets himself out on hymn tunes. Why, I've known him to sit on that fence for more'n an hour at a time practicing the scales, and he nearly kicked your rooster to death one day because your rooster crowed flat. I saw him do it myself. And now, I really must be going. Good morning."

I am going to kill Cooley's rooster at the first opportunity. I want him to have one thing less to lie about. He has too much variety at present.

WHEN SHE HURRIED

"LIZABETH," said the young man to the pretty girl, "I dislike to say anything that might in any way disturb you, but the hour grows late. We have 18 miles to go and four lines of traction problem (6 travel over and a number of transfers to make). Can you manage to be ready presently—or at least before very long?"

"But I am hurrying, Henry," said the pretty young woman. "And, besides, you came too soon. Don't you see, this is the maid's afternoon out and I cannot leave with the house in such disorder as this. What would mamma think? I'll be ready in five minutes. Oh, I'll hurry!"

"Don't hurry," said the young man, resignedly. "That would take too much time. Do you know, I've often wondered if a girl really can make time by hurrying. I've seen them try it—"

"You horrid thing!"

"That is, I've seen my sister try it but she always lost out in the end, because something invariably got misplaced or broken or was forgotten."

The young woman rapidly straightened out a tangle of magazines on the reading table and gave the room a general survey. "Well," she said, "I'm not like that. I'm different. And, besides, a girl doesn't lose her head 'as' as quick as a man, and I'll prove it. Now you wait just one minute."

She disappeared through the door with a swish and a flurry and in an amazingly short space of time reappeared ready for the departure—her hat and veil on in admirable shape, her cloak in place, her hands gloved and her muff and other trimmings all there.

"See?" she said triumphantly to the young man, who looked up in astonishment. "I did it! Now, just one look around. You know mamma will be here before we get back and she will be shocked if everything isn't just so. She's a dreadfully careful housekeeper. Ah, I had almost overlooked this duster which Bertha left here—she's awfully careless—or was it I?"

She picked up the duster and held it meditatively by the string and cudgeled his brain to find what it was that she was sure she was just about to forget. "The key," she said, "the key! I had almost forgotten it. I must go to mamma's room for it." She thrust her arm through the string of the duster, and dashed out again, her intention being to deposit the duster in its appointed place on the way.

When she dashed back in ten seconds she had the key, but the duster was still on her arm, although entirely forgotten. The young man saw it, smiled, opened his lips to speak and then checked himself.

"All ready," said the girl. "And I did make time, too, without forgetting a thing."

"Indeed you did," said the young man. "You're a dear."

Together they hurried out, the duster going with them. The young woman was too much interested to notice, and her big muff helped, for the duster hung just below it and beyond her line of vision.

When would she discover it? The young man wondered. When they reached the car line the girl was chattering gayly. As they seated themselves the duster, by some freak of fortune, was hurled from sight, at least from the young woman's sight. But other people saw it and stared and smiled, and the young woman, observing, tried to content herself with the knowledge that her cheeks were glowing and eyes bright. But when she saw the woman with the fur head nudge her companion and point with her thumb toward her, the young woman began to be uneasy. And when the tall man in the silk hat started violently and twisted his face in an effort to conceal some emotion she could stand it no longer.

"Henry," she said, "is my hat on straight? Do I look all right?"

"Why, of course you do," said Henry, and there was such an earnestness in his manner that the girl was convinced of his sincerity. "More than all right."

An hour or so later they had finished their journey and a pleasant-faced, white-haired woman was saying: "Why, Elizabeth, my dear grandchild! And Mr. Jones, too! I'm so glad to see you, dear. But—" Her eyes caught the feather duster flying brazenly below the pretty young woman's muff. "Elizabeth, what on earth are you doing with that duster? Is this another of your awful secret society initiation tasks?"

"Duster?" said the girl, blankly.

The white-haired woman snatched at the object that dangled at the girl's arm.

The latter person turned to her escort. "Henry Jones," she said, "have you let me carry that awful thing all the way from home? You see," she explained to her grandmother, "we left home in such a hurry—"

"Well," said the white-haired woman, "you must be crazy or else in love!"

"That's just what I've been trying to prove to Elizabeth for the last two months, Mrs. Jergenson," calmly explained the young man. "And she—"

"Sh-h!" said the young woman.—Chicago Daily News.

TERWILLIGER WANTS DATA

Weighty Problem Before Chicken Picking Machine Man.

People at Eastport, L. I., and the neighboring villages of East Moriches and Speonk report that they have received in the past week any number of printed notices reading as follows:

"Are YOU interested in anti-fat? If so, you will learn something to your advantage by consulting with TERWILLIGER, Eastport."

The wording of the notice has excited considerable comment. There is no beating around the bush. Terwilliger of Eastport hit straight out from the shoulder.

If you are interested in reduction systems there is only one thing for you to do. If you are not interested, just throw the notice into the waste-basket, or, if you live at Eastport, Moriches or Speonk, into the kitchen stove.

Ever since Terwilliger, Eastport's most constructive citizen, perfected his chicken picking machine, by means of which a chicken can be separated from its feathers in three minutes at the outside, all Eastporters have been wondering what the inventor would turn his attention to next. It seems perfectly clear, in the light of this notice and Terwilliger's own remark, that he is going to tackle the weighty problem of avoirdupois.

A Moriches man whose curiosity long ago overcame his discretion hurried over to Terwilliger's house the day after the notices first began to appear to find out what was up. As a pretext he said he was interested in the subject and had come to consult the inventor and learn something to his advantage. Terwilliger gazed on him with surprise and disapproval.

"Now see here, Si Cornelium," he exclaimed, "I know darn well you didn't get one of those notices, for I sent 'em out myself. Besides, how can you be interested—you being thinner than a fence rail?

"An' don't you suppose I know you da come sending for the New York papers? You'd oter be ashamed of yourself to bait in like this. I won't stand for any press agenting, either. Well, I s[illegible] since you're here, I might as well explain it to you.

"You see, it's jest this way. I weigh [illegible] 301 pounds myself, an' my wife w[illegible] 200. When I was a boy and went [illegible] I got tired to death being told 'If you don't like so an' so, you can lump it.' I got so I used to tell 'em: 'Yes, an' I can lump the whole lot of you.' That usually shut 'em up, for they knew I could lick 'em with one fist.

"An' [illegible] more than I've been thinkin' of ever since about how when I go in swimmin' the tide rises six inches an' all that's after thing. I don't mind I wouldn't stand for it anyhow, an' as soon as I finished my chicken [illegible] I'd set out to find a scientific way to reduce superfluous fat.

"No, I have not done anything about it yet. I'm just a-lookin' to consult with those that are interested in the problem with a view to getting first hand data to work with. Now there's quite a few fleshy people in Eastport and Speonk, though not so many in Moriches, where they're mostly like you, thinner than a bean pole.

"Why, I jest let me tell you what happened while I was in New York two weeks ago pottering my chicken picker on the market. My wife and I thought we'd like to see ther sights, and so we got on one of those sight-seeing automobiles.

"They wasn't willing to let us on at first, they thought we was too much of a load. But the chaffer says: 'Oh, let 'em out on the back seat, an' they'll keep the machine from wobbling when we take the corners.' So finally they put us in ther back seat.

"No sooner had we got down when there was an explosion like a Gatling gun an' my wife nearly fainted. One of the back tires had burst. Hy-guy, they was sore, an' so was I to think we can't take ther trip.

"But that wasn't our only difficulty. The next day we boarded a Twenty-eighth street car to go across town. Ther darn car was so big weight an' the moment my wife an' I was squarely on the back platform the two front wheels tilted clear of the track.

"The motorman let out a yell, he was so surprised, an a policeman came running up. He an' ther conductor insisted we must get off right away, though I told 'em they could drive the car all right as long as ther two rear wheels was on ther track. But ther motorman was superstitious an' said he'd be got darned if he'd drive the car that way.

"So we got off. I was going to pay our fares and sue the company, but the conductor refused to take 'em; said it would be a shame to take the money, or something like that.

"Now you can jest see what a proposition I'm up against. Why, my wife hasn't recovered yet from that trip to New York. It gave her a nervous shock."

"So you haven't taken any steps toward solving the problem?" Si Cornelium ventured.

"No, I'm jest a-gathering data," Terwilliger responded. "I sent one of those notices to Secretary Taft, he being the most famous as well as one of the fattest men in ther country. It stands to reason he can't enjoy having a shape like a Big Stick. I confidently expect an answer from him as soon as he can give ther matter his attention. An' I'm willing to bet it'll be darn good data, too."

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

JUNE 22.

SUN RISES .....4:07 | MOON SETS...01:44 A. M.
SUN SETS.....7:24 | FULL SEA.. 07:45 A. M. / 08:15 P. M.
LENGTH OF DAY ,15 17

Full Moon, June 25th, 4h. 27m., evening, E.
Last Quarter, July 2d, 9h. 34m., morning, W.
New Moon, July 10th, 10h. 17m., morning, E.
First Quarter, July 18th, 8h. 12m., morning, E.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Should you fail to receive your Herald regularly communicate with the office at once either by telephone, No. 37, or by messenger. We intend to give careful attention to our delivery system. Subscribers can pay bills monthly at the office or to the collector.

F. W. HARTFORD,
Treasurer.

THE TEMPERATURE

Eighty-three degrees above zero was the temperature at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon.

CITY BRIEFS

What has become of Ezra Towle?

Friday was a genuine Summer day.

Company B will leave us on Monday.

Olives in bulk at Cater and Benfield's.

Probate court will meet in Exeter on Tuesday.

India River pineapples at Cater and Benfield's.

The speeding auto presents a very serious problem.

Boiled hams at Cater and Benfield's market.

York has issued a warning to reckless auto drivers.

Fresh asparagus at Cater and Benfield's market.

There are only a few prisoners in the jail at present.

A warm sun and an east wind make an ideal combination.

U. S. Club Ginger ale and moxie at Cater and Benfield's.

The Varrell House at York Harbor will open next Friday.

Fresh cukes only 5 cents each at Cater and Benfield's market.

The forge company men are still obliged to work nights.

"Golden Brown" Patrician oxfords at Duncan and Storer's.

Summer people are arriving in large numbers at York Harbor.

New potatoes at Cater and Benfield's market.

The first automobile truck is yet to be put in operation in this city.

New ripe tomatoes at Cater and Benfield's market.

The last chapters are being written in the history of the Salem race track.

Lemons only 25 cents a dozen at Cater and Benfield's.

The city is full of strange mechanics who have come here for employment.

Fresh filled fowls at Cater and Benfield's market.

The cornerstone at St. John's Church will be one hundred years old tomorrow.

"Crumbs of Comfort" house shoes for women, $1.50, $1.75. Duncan and Storer.

Men from this city have been repairing the tennis courts of the York Country Club.

Lamb fores 10 cents a pound, legs 18 cents a pound at Cater and Benfield's market.

What will the next move be at the paper mill? Reports have it that it will be a good one.

On Monday, the mountain trains will appear on the schedule of the Boston and Maine railroad.

Portsmouth theatregoers will have a rich treat next season in "The Time, the Place and the Girl."

Choice smoked shoulders right from smoke house only 11 cents a pound Saturday, at Cater and Benfield's market.

The United States fish commission gives out the encouraging news that there is hope that lobsters may in a year or two be more plentiful.

The best advertisement is a pleased customer. Spectacles and eye-glasses that fit the face and fit the sight are the kind that please. Henri L. Bates, eye specialist, 12 Market square.

The member of the Gaelic football team who took the tumble into the water from Broughton's wharf on Thursday evening is warning his friends what will happen if they are seen talking to a newspaper man.

Most disfiguring skin eruptions, scrofula, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is a cleansing blood tonic. Makes you clear-eyed, clear-brained clear-skinned.

CLOSE SHAVE FOR JOE

Portsmouth Barber Has a Very Narrow Escape at Lynn

Joseph Brown, a well known barber of this city, disregarded the warning cries of several bystanders at the Lynn railroad station on Friday and crawled under the Washington street crossing gates, only to be struck by the locomotive of the Rockport express and thrown against a building. Strange to record, he escaped without injury.

The express passes through Lynn without stopping and the train was making fast time when the cylinder head of the engine hit Brown's shoulder and tossed him headforemost against the building from which he rebounded and stretched out between the block and the rails.

After the train had passed he picked himself up, searched for his hat and started to depart.

Patrolman Murray of Lynn was an eye witness to the accident and before he allowed Brown to go he looked him over, but was unable to find any injury.

FROM THE GRESHAM

Young Sailor Held in Dover on Charge of Drunkenness

A young sailor, named Emery N. Roderick, seventeen years old, from the United States revenue cutter Gresham, appeared in police court in Dover on Friday, charged with drunkenness. He said that he obtained liquor at the saloon of David Cassels and that gentleman was brought into court. He pleaded not guilty and was held for the grand jury under bonds of $200.

Young Roderick agreed to appear as a witness in September and was allowed to leave for Boston to join his ship. He said that he had been given leave of absence to visit his mother in Maine and was expected to return to the Gresham at Portsmouth navy yard Thursday night. His arrest delayed him in Dover until after the Gresham had left this port.

MARINES ARE IN

Given a Place in New Six Team Amateur League

The Marine team from Portsmouth navy yard has taken the place of the Mohawk Athletic Club of this city in the Maine-New Hampshire Amateur Baseball League, the other teams being Newmarket, North Berwick and the Father Mathew, Ireland-Grafton and Luddy-Currier teams of Dover. All Dover games will be played at Quamphegan Park, South Berwick Junction.

Today, the Marines will play the Ireland-Grafton team at Kittery. North Berwick will meet the Luddy-Currier combination at Quamphegan Park and the Father Mathew team will play at North Berwick.

The schedule of games will end on Sept. 2.

NOTICE

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., will assemble at the lodge rooms in Masonic Hall on Sunday evening, June 23, at seven o'clock for the purpose of attending divine service at St. John's Church. All sojourning Master Masons are cordially invited to convene with us on this occasion. Please remember the hour and be punctual.

Fraternally,
Worshipful Fred C. Tucker,
Master.
C. M. Hayford, Secretary.

AUTOMOBILE VICTIMS HERE

The automobile party, consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Metcalf and daughter and two others, who were so badly injured in the accident at Sanborneville last Sunday, passed through here in the baggage car of the 10.55 a. m. train today on stretchers, on their way to Winthrop, Mass. Dr. Medcalf alone is suffering from thirty different wounds.

O'BRIEN LIKELY TO RECOVER

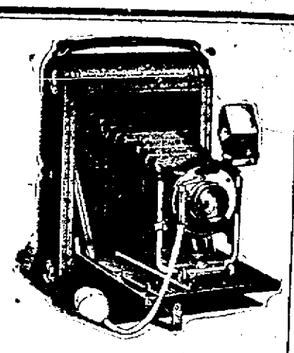
George O'Brien, who was so severely injured at the plant of the Portsmouth Brewing Company last Monday, passed a very good night Friday at the Cottage Hospital and strong hopes are held out by the attending physician for his recovery.

MINTSRELS WILL REHEARSE

The Y. M. C. A. minstrel troupe will heave a rehearsal tonight at eight o'clock. The men are making fine progress under the able coaching of Fred B. Whitcomb, musical director.

THE LAST WORD

in Kodaks is embodied in this new model, the



No. 4

FOLDING KODAK

It takes 4x5 pictures of the finest quality, is compact, strongly made, uses films or dry plates, fitted with R. Rectilinear lens rising or sliding front, reversible finder, automatic focusing lock, automatic shutter, etc. Price $20 and $25.

H. P. MONTGOMERY,
Opp. Post Office

ITALIAN FELL OVERBOARD

But Escaped With a Fright and a Thorough Wetting

What might have been a serious mishap, but which turned out to be only ludicrous, happened to an Italian loitering on the water front on Friday evening. The emigrant had wandered to the Shoals wharf and venturing too near the edge lost his balance and fell into the river.

Fortunately, the little steamer Sam Adams happened to be moored at the wharf and the man grasped the gunwale of the craft. He was terribly frightened and shouted lustily for help and people in boats on the river started to his assistance. Before aid reached him, however, he had succeeded in drawing himself back upon the wharf, none the worse, except for his fright and a thorough wetting.

FLOWER MISSION

To be Observed by W. C. T. U. at Home for Aged Women

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will observe flower mission by a visit to the Home for Aged Women on Wednesday, June 26. The public is cordially invited to be present. A pleasing program has been arranged, consisting of readings and music.

Contributions of flowers, fruit, money or groceries for the home will be very acceptable and the union members hope for a generous response. Those who cannot attend may send contributions to the home at any time on June 26. The visit will be from three to six o'clock in the afternoon.

NEW ROCKINGHAM GARAGE

This (Saturday) evening, without ostentation, fireworks displays, banquets or phoney band concerts, the new Rockingham Garage, located on the corner of Parrott avenue and Rogers street, will be opened to the public.

It is hardly necessary to say that the touring public will be treated right—a record of years guarantees that—but it may be said with absolute truth that prices at this garage will be very reasonable, in fact, lower than the lowest.

Gasoline, all kinds of tires and all automobile sundries may be obtained and autos are kept to let by the hour or the day.

With a thoroughly stocked store at No. 18 Congress street and a large livery stable on Vaughan street, the proprietor of the Rockingham Garage feels that he is as well prepared to serve the traveling and local public as any establishment in New England.

WILL CONDUCT SERVICES

Rev. L. A. Jones of Laighton's Corner will conduct services at half-past ten in the forenoon and at half-past seven in the evening at the Pearl Street Church on Sunday.

ENJOYED A TRAMP

A group of the older boy members of the Y. M. C. A. went for a tramp to Great Bay and Peverly Springs, under the leadership of the secretary, today.

SUFFERED AN ILL TURN

Augustus N. Caswell of Rye, well known in this city, suffered an ill turn this morning and his condition is reported as critical.

If you haven't the time to exercise regularly, Doan's Regulets will prevent constipation. They induce a mild, easy, healthful action of the bowels without griping. Ask your druggist for them. 25c.

Portsmouth will entertain the newspaper men of the state next Saturday.

PERSONALS

Patrick Sweeney was a recent visitor in Concord.

Henry F. Metcalf of Concord was a visitor here on Friday.

Mrs. E. M. Fisher left for a visit of a week at Intervale today.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth A. Stuart are passing a few days in this city.

William Parsons and son of York Beach were here on their way to Manchester today.

Harry Brown of Salem, Mass., has taken a position at Sandford's tailoring establishment.

J. Edward Pickering and family moved to their Summer home at Wallis Sands today.

George W. Pollard of the Portsmouth Brewing Company has been in Concord on business.

Willard Walker has arrived home from St. Paul's School, Concord, to pass the Summer vacation.

Mrs. H. W. Nickerson left today for Old Orchard, where she will pass Sunday at the family cottage.

Edward Quirk of St. Anselm's College, Manchester, arrived home on Friday to pass the Summer vacation.

Judge Calvin Page of this city was a guest at the dinner in Boston on Thursday evening to the Duke of Abruzzi.

Alvah H. M. Curtis and family left today for Bay View, Me., where Mr. Curtis will manage a hotel for the Summer.

Miss Mollie Newton and Miss Florence Dimick of Mount St. Mary's School, Manchester, have arrived home for the Summer vacation.

Secretary Alfred O. Booth of the Young Men's Christian Association will supply the pulpit of the Central Avenue Baptist Church, Dover, Sunday morning.

Mrs. Fred B. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Griffin and Mrs. Rhoda Sherburne of Tyngsboro left this morning for Lake Wentworth, near Wolfboro, where they will pass several weeks at Mr. Coleman's cottage.

John Ryan of Dover was a visitor here on Friday and accompanied by Chief Boatswain Frank Carroll took in the sights at the navy yard and other places of interest. John was quoted as being much pleased with Greater Portsmouth.

OBSEQUIES

Funeral services over the body of William Staples were held at half-past two o'clock on Friday afternoon at the Methodist Church in Eliot, Rev. George Brown officiating. Interment was in Bolt Hill cemetery, Undertaker O. W. Ham in charge.

The funeral of Etta L. Jones was held at half-past two o'clock on Friday afternoon, from her late home in Kittery. Rev. Daniel Onstott conducted the services and interment was in Greenwood cemetery, Eliot, under the direction of Undertaker H. W. Nickerson.

The funeral of Aravesta Shapleigh, conducted by Rev. Mr. Brown, was held this afternoon at two o'clock from the Eliot Congregational Church. Undertaker Nickerson was in charge of the burial, which was in the family cemetery.

MRS. ARAVESTA SHAPLEIGH

The death of Mrs. Aravesta Shapleigh, which occurred at her home on the New road, Eliot, Thursday morning, after an illness of several months from paralysis, has caused much grief in that town. She is survived by her husband, Martin Shapleigh, one daughter, Mrs. Everett Shorey; also by three sons, Howard and Wallace of Eliot and Martin P., who is in Arizona. One sister and one brother also remain, Mrs. Wesley Remick and John Hammond, both of South Eliot.

LOST—On Marginal road, Rogers, Chestnut or Congress streets, a black silk watch fob, with a gold coin, engraved with the initials, "M. Q." Finder please return to this office.

NEWPORT TURNED OVER

Now In Command Of Massachusetts Naval Militia

The United States gunboat Newport was turned over to the Massachusetts State Naval Militia on Friday afternoon. The same services as used in placing a ship in commission were held on the ship. The formal order from the department was read by Capt. Reese, U. S. N., and he turned the ship over to Adj. Gen. J. P. Parker who accepted it for the state. The United States flag was then hoisted and the Union Jack run up, and Commander Edgar placed in charge. There are now twenty of the crew here and the remainder will come on Friday of next week.

The ship's stores are not on board as yet, and Adj. Gen. Parker informed a Herald representative that it would be a week before the ship would sail, and June 29 had been decided on. On the previous day the remainder of the crew will arrive and the ship will be taken around to Boston.

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3 Haven Ct., off High St
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33 Market St.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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Oranges, from $3 to $3.75 per box.
Bananas, 8 and 9 hands, bunches rom $1.50 to $1,75.
Lemons, from $4 to $5 box.
Cantaloupes, from $3 to $3.50 box.
Pineapples, from $3 to $3.50 box.

All Kinds of Fruits at the Lowest Prices

SHORT SLEEVES
ARE ALL THE GO
SO ARE
BRACELETS
Fine Line at
OREN M. SHAW'S
7 Congress St.

CHARLIE SING
Sacramento Chinese Restaurant
American and Chinese Dishes. Chop Suey a Specialty. All kinds of meats, Chicken and Soups served in American and Chinese style. Orders put up to take out.
Lunch from five cents upward.
13 1-2 Daniel St.
Up one flight

Union Underwear

The advantage of the single garment over the two-piece undersuit is such that no man that has once known the delightful comfort of a well fitting Union Suit will ever again wear the separate kind.

Lisle Thread, Merino, Cotton, Light Wool, long sleeves or short sleeves, regular or stout sizes—

$1, $1.50, $2 TO $4
THE SUIT

When you change your underwear, change to a Union Suit, and you'll discover what you've been missing.

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CONNER & CO.,
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Insurance and Real Estate
4 PLEASANT ST.
ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.
Can you afford to take a chance of losing your time by accident or sickness when for $1.00 per month the North American Accident Company will pay you for all time lost?
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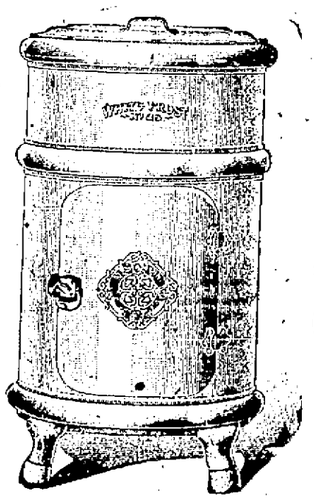
AGENTS.

HANOVER RYE
A WHISKEY FOR EVERY MAN.
The highest quality of Eastern Rye Whiskey. Especially adapted for family and medicinal use. Sold by all first-class dealers.
The Standard Distilling Company, Distillers,
CINCINNATI, OHIO. KISERTON, KY.
ANDREW O. CASWELL, DISTRIBUTOR FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H
CAUTION—Be sure and see that our Horse Head Trade Mark is on every bottle.

OLIVER W. HAM,
62 and 64 MARKET ST.
WHITE FROST SANITARY
REFRIGERATOR

The Lock, Handle, Hinges, etc. are Brass and Absolutely Rust Proof —



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Is cylindrical in form and is made entirely of cold-rolled steel and galvanized sheets. The air spaces are thoroughly lined with asbestos, the greatest non-conductor of heat known.

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OLIVER W. HAM,
Complete House Furnisher